

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

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OCTOBER 15, 1943



Wistaria Floribunda Macrobotrys (Multijuga)

Review War's Effects at Oregon Meeting
Beach Plums from Softwood Cuttings
Some Rock Plants of Difficult Culture
Charlie Chestnut

Editorial

THE 50-CENT CUSTOMER.

When help is all too scarce and the owner of the nursery is working from dawn until dark, he is apt to take emphatically the negative side on the debate as to whether it is worth while to spend \$10 worth of time on a 50-cent customer. But the other side is still taken by some nurserymen who recall that they once would have been glad to see those customers and do not wish to alienate them if a time is coming when they will be wanted again. Even in these days, the debate may wax violent when several nurserymen get together.

Of course, the prime question is whether the customer is actually of the 50-cent variety. If he is, there is no point in spending a dollar's worth of time on him, much less \$10 worth. But he may either be the type that can be sold much more than the 50-cent item about which he inquired, or he may develop into a buyer of worth-while proportions.

Every businessman, no matter what his field, has had the surprise of receiving a welcome order from a source he had given up as unproductive or regarded as a hopeless prospect after considerable sales effort. That is one of the things that put joy into business—and also make it something of a gamble. If every sales call were productive of results, if every catalogue brought in returns, if every advertisement yielded full response, selling would be easy, the nursery business a sure-fire investment and a good many people would be laid off the sales and advertising staffs.

The perennial attempt to improve our sales approach, whether in person or by catalogue or advertising, normally adds to the zest of business—though production and delivery difficulties may have caused its lapse for the time being. The measure of that improvement and the methods to secure it are two of the most difficult problems in sales management. They call for experience in the particular field and, above all, for good judgment.

That last qualification—skillful and shrewd judgment—is the basis of success in most departments of business. Experience and knowledge are all very well, but their interpretative use in making decisions is what is termed judgment. That tells you

what will succeed in your business, though it does not in another. It enables you to see whether a 50-cent customer can do you any good, whether this one is a waste of time, or that one will make you a good customer. You can't always be sure under any circumstances, but it's up to you to decide so far as the question concerns your own business.

FERTILIZER SUPPLIES.

The chemical fertilizer industry, which has been severely pinched because of the restricted supply of nitrogen, will receive substantial relief during the latter part of this year.

Sodium nitrate, which has been withheld from fertilizer producers since last June, will be released again for agricultural use. Allocations soon to be announced at Washington will grant fertilizer manufacturers forty per cent more ammonium sulphate than had previously been allotted for the current season.

About 40,000 to 50,000 tons of sodium nitrate will be released immediately for direct application. The material will be used in the east and south Atlantic states. Part of the allocations are to be filled from domestic manufacture and the remainder from imported supplies.

Ammonium nitrate had been withheld from fertilizer manufacturers since last June. However, relatively little fertilizer is applied during July and August, and the restrictions therefore caused a minimum of difficulty.

The easing of the nitrogen situation is due to the increased volume of nitrogen in the government's factories and may be due also to a readjustment of the munitions production schedule. The easier position in ammonium nitrate provides a foretaste of the situation that may develop after the war, when the curtailment of munitions production will substantially reduce the demand for the government's production.

While the nitrogen situation is improving, the outlook for additional supplies of potash for agriculture remains extremely clouded. Earlier estimates indicated that supplies will be some twenty per cent less than needed for the current season.

Reports from Washington that potash supplies are becoming progressively tighter point to an increased demand for phosphates and for sodium nitrate, itself tight, for use as a potash replacement in fertilizers.

The Mirror of the Trade

While American production of potash salts is at a rate in excess of approximately 700,000 tons yearly, the largest production on record, War Production Board allocations have reduced existing stocks to the vanishing point and, as a matter of fact, have created a deficit of 60,000 tons.

Producers of agricultural chemicals point out that there is no substitute for potash, but that replacements can be made with phosphates.

Except for potash, the supply of fertilizer materials for food production in the year ended June 30, 1944, will be larger than in any previous year. This is fortunate, officials said, for fertilizers must account for twenty to twenty-five per cent of 1944 food production if goals are to be reached.

MINNESOTA DATES SET.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association will be held at the Lowry hotel, St. Paul, December 6 and 7, advises R. N. Ruedlinger, secretary.

WINTER MEETINGS.

At the request of officers of other associations, who wish to set dates in as little conflict with other state meetings as possible, the following calendar of next winter's trade meetings has been prepared from the information now available. Additions to the list, or further data as to city or hotel that is to be the meeting place, are invited, as well as corrections if any.

December 6 and 7, 1943, Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, Lowry hotel, St. Paul.

January 3, 1944, Georgia State Nurserymen's Association.

January 4 to 6, Western Association of Nurserymen, Kansas City, Mo.

January 7 and 8, Iowa Nurserymen's Association.

January 7 and 8, Oklahoma State Nurserymen's Association, Oklahoma City.

January 11 to 13, Illinois State Nurserymen's Association, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

January 14, New York State Nurserymen's Association, Rochester.

January 18 and 19, Indiana Nurserymen's Association, Indianapolis.

January 20 and 21, Ohio Nurserymen's Association, Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, following short course at Ohio State University, January 18 and 19.

January 25 or 26, New Jersey Association of Nurserymen, Trenton.

January 27 and 28, Michigan Association of Nurserymen, Detroit.

February 1 to 3, New England Nurserymen's Association.

February 2 and 3, Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association, Milwaukee.

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Letters from Readers

THE MOST INTERESTING BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

The one-horse local nurseryman is today the world's most independent individual, in the most interesting business there is, while others are regimented and dictated to till they don't know which way to turn.

He should study, plan, guess and make decisions for a dozen different departments, of which he is both head and tail and which take all the time of a dozen executives in a larger nursery; but if he doesn't choose to, he can still get a plate book and go out selling and let someone else do the worrying.

He should grow and sell all possible lines at all possible seasons and perform a multitude of other activities, in order to create enough local volume to prosper; but after he gets all this built up and finds he can't take care of any of it, he can cut it back down to honeysuckle, like Emil and Charlie, and still get by.

When he had to work regular hours for somebody else, he looked forward to when his time would be his own; then he could loaf or go fishing when he pleased. Now he can pretty well let things slide between midnight and daybreak, and also hide from the Sunday visitors who have no other time to come, but he might miss something there.

So much for the independence. But it's the interesting part that keeps him young. He always has something to look forward to, because whatever works once isn't likely to work again, or if it does it will work in a different way.

He spends five years growing many beautiful specimen camellias and azaleas, then cuts loose with his local newspaper advertising, but nobody comes. Then he advertises his 1-year plants of same at three for 99 cents cash and carry, supply limited, and folks come from fifty miles away, walk all over his yearlings without seeing them, buy all his specimens and go home mad because he wouldn't sell 'em all his stock plants at \$10 to \$25 each.

He grows a big stock of Japanese irises and day lilies, but they bloom so late it has got hot and the homeowners have either gone to sleep or off for the summer, and they haven't any damp places to plant them anyway. Then along comes one rich man and buys the whole lot to plant around his lake, and there are none left for stock, and anyway the

nurseryman doesn't know whether to try it again or not.

He plants blocks of each of 300 varieties of bearded irises and a flock of early day lilies to bloom with them. He advertises a mile-long string of names and prices. Who comes? Nobody. Then he advertises a free iris show and they swarm all over him so he has to make them write their own orders for fall delivery.

He decides pansy plants would make a good fill-in; so he books orders for about 100,000 in lots of 100 to 200 at 75 cents per hundred delivered. He buys these, pays express, wears out two trucks and everybody else including the telephone, gets the plants delivered and some of them collected for, nets about \$10 on the deal, and they turn out to be johnny-jump-ups instead of the super-giants he promised. Next time he buys \$16-an-ounce seeds from a reliable grower, grows the plants himself and only half as many, doubles the price, sells out and turns down orders for as many more, makes good money and, as the blooms are big as saucers, gets a reputation he probably can't live up to because he planted the seeds two weeks too soon and the plants were in full bloom when delivered. When last seen he was scratching his head about whether to try it again.

He decides some general local advertising, without saying anything in particular, might pep things up in the landscaping department. Tries a lot of it. Spends a lot of money. No results. Decides he must be a bum salesman anyway. Stops that and writes a series of articles for the Sunday paper on how to plan, what to plant and how to take care of it. The paper thanks him, offers to pay him, gives him a by-line. Folks worry him to death buying his stock at all times of day and night. He decides maybe they wanted it all along, but needed somebody to help 'em buy it.

Meanwhile a subdivision project comes along and buys all the trash the nursery inspector ordered him to burn up, but he hadn't had time to, and he finds some right good young landscape stock has grown up while he wasn't looking; so he decides to go back into the nursery business and sends the American Nurseryman a dollar just in time to keep his subscription from being cut off.

R. P. Mayo,

Mayo Nursery & Orchard Co.

SOCIAL SECURITY CASE.

Information has just been received by Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex., that the claim for refund on social security and federal unemployment taxes had been forwarded from the collector's office of the Austin district to Washington, D. C., for further handling.

It will be remembered that this firm was assessed taxes on nursery labor for a sum aggregating \$5,000 when investigators from the social security tax office checked its records from 1936 to 1942 and charged it with taxes on all labor not shown to be for actual field work or for which no daily records were available. A claim for refund was entered by the Griffing Nurseries, on the basis that the taxes were incorrectly assessed.

Considerable interest has been shown in this case, as other nurseries are likely to be checked up and similar taxes assessed for similar reasons. The Texas Nurserymen's Association has expressed an interest in carrying the case through the courts if need be, in order to make a test case of the tax claim.

FOSTER TO BROWN DEER.

Jess Foster, who was formerly with the Willis Nursery Co. and more recently with the Mount Arbor Nurseries, has severed his connection with the latter firm and is now superintendent of the nursery of the Holton & Hunkel Co., at Brown Deer, Wis. Mr. Foster will have complete charge of the growing of all evergreens at the nursery.

James Livingston, Sr., who formerly was in charge of the nursery, has been retired from active participation in the management of this concern, states E. C. Hunkel.

REACH NEW CUSTOMERS.

Whether you have not advertised before, or whether you have conducted a systematic sales campaign with salesmen on the road, the American Nurseryman can find you new customers, because it reaches just about all the important trade buyers in the country, through its nearly 5,000 subscribers. Here is the report of a new advertiser:

"I wish to thank you for the way you placed my advertisements in the September 15 issue. I gladly state that the results were wonderful. Here are two advertisements which I wish to run in your next two issues."—J. H. Busé, Leamington, Ont., Canada, September 28, 1943.

Review War's Effects at Oregon Meeting

By Samuel J. Rich, Secretary

A large group of Oregon and Washington nurserymen attended the fall meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen, at the Heathman hotel, Portland, September 28.

President James French called the meeting together at 10 a. m. After the secretary's and treasurer's reports and on recommendation of the treasurer, the association resolved to invest \$225 in bonds, bringing the total war bond purchases to \$625.

Stock Reports.

Reports of advisory board members, Fred Borsch, E. Dering, Wayne McGill, Wayne Melott and Arthur Bowman, emphasized what all were aware of, that perennials, roses, seedlings, fruit and nut trees and bulbs were decidedly short, with not sufficient of many items to supply the demand. Oregon's rose crop is about seventy-five per cent of normal, compared to a fifty-six per cent crop for the nation, and prospects for next season are estimated at thirty-one per cent of normal. A review of All-America Rose Selections was made by E. Dering in his report.

Because of the high prices of fruit trees, many nurserymen hoped to discourage the purchase of fruit trees by commercial planters, so the supplies could be diverted to mail-order and yard outlets, but the high prices received for fruit this season have had their reaction in the usual manner of creating a desire to plant more. Mr. Melott urged, in his report, that we avoid overplanting, which would result in an oversupply of stock a few years hence.

Mr. McGill pointed out that the shortage of fruit seedlings is doubtless a blessing in disguise, preventing an overplanting of fruit trees. The only danger seems to be in overplanting of peach pits, which seem to be available in endless quantities.

Mr. Borsch anticipated a decided increase in the prices of perennials by spring, if there are any left to sell, because of the small stocks of vegetatively produced plants.

State Service Reports.

John Wieman, popular speaker at Oregon nurserymen's meetings because of his intelligent, concise reports, reviewed briefly the general nursery situation from the standpoint of the state bureau of nursery service. Particularly valuable was his report concerning the caution urged upon

nurserymen regarding the fruit tree virus situation and the care now given by the joint cooperation of the college, the department and nurserymen.

The talks given by Howard Andrews, of the Washington state bureau of nursery service, and State Representative Frank Chervenka, of Sumner, Wash., dovetailed well with Mr. Wieman's report. They pointed out the steps Washington is taking toward establishing a state control proving ground to supply clean budwood to nurserymen and at the same time to insure the best strains of various varieties and the standardization of names.

Mr. Chervenka stressed the importance of a strong state organization

in which he portrayed the services of the Red Cross in the present conflict.

Secretary White's Address.

The peak of the program was an address by Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, "Federal Regulations, Past, Present and Future." A few points of his address were:

1. The American people themselves will eventually decide the fate of bureaucracy in our government.

2. Congress is reasserting itself more and more—witness the fate of such presidential agencies as NYA, WPA, PWA, etc.

3. The American agriculturist feels he has had enough of federal control. He is not interested in subsidies, but just a fair price for his produce in the market place.

4. The OPA has treated the nursery industry very fairly, but its treatment of the public is not being taken kindly, resulting in a growing resentment against the bureau.

5. Recently such influential bodies as the American Legion, the Methodist convention and labor unions have gone on record as favoring the restoration of free enterprise of industry in the postwar period. Sensing the public's spirit and the thinking of industrial leaders, the United States Chamber of Commerce predicts a return to regulation by law rather than by bureaucratic edict.

Mr. White also predicted that when the war scene shifts from Europe to a concentration in the Pacific the west coast will have problems such as those now confronted on the east coast. Fear was expressed that the War Labor Board might assume control of agricultural labor. If this comes to pass the nursery industry may expect a siege of union organization among its employees.

If the policy of President Roosevelt regarding the federal free distribution of fertilizers, seeds and plants is followed, he said, we can expect keen competition of government agencies. It was pointed out that to federal agencies producing the items cost of production is no item. Furthermore, their policies are to disregard and supersede state quarantine and precautionary measures. At the close of the last session of Congress the President vetoed a bill which struck at the heart of free distribution without inspection regulations. How-



Wayne Melott.

to guard against unfair taxation which might be forced upon our industry and pointed out the importance of having adequate representation in the legislature.

Regional Association.

Upon the suggestion by Avery H. Steinmetz that a regional association be organized in the Pacific northwest, comprising Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah and British Columbia, and the apparent interest on the part of the group, Mr. French appointed a committee to work with the Washington committee to formulate plans. Committeemen are A. H. Steinmetz, Fred Borsch, Wayne McGill, C. B. Miller and A. M. Doerner.

After luncheon, the group heard an address by Edwin P. Rounds, field director of the American Red Cross,

ever, a rewritten bill is expected during the present session.

Mr. White stated that we started preparing in 1940 for the war which overtook us late in 1941, and now we are planning for the postwar period, which is an important step in our economy which was overlooked in World War I. The government is planning postwar projects that will dwarf anything that we have had in the past. State highway departments are planning tremendous developments. Likely park programs will be greatly expanded. There is a probability of the expansion of commercial orchards from their present low levels. The Chamber of Commerce is the authority for the prediction of one million homes to be built each year for ten years following the war. With the encouragement and sponsorship of nurserymen, many of our millions of victory gardens will revert to aesthetic gardens or memorial plantings. All of these things can add up to but one thing, which is demand for our products.

It is essential that our national income be maintained at between 125 and 150 billion dollars per annum in order to carry an estimated national debt of 300 billion dollars.

The whole projection of ideas is one of providing employment, rehabilitating the returned servicemen and upholding public spirit. Already surveys are being made to determine employment available. In a total working population of 56,000,000 persons, the nursery industry employs only about 50,000.

At the war's close the nursery in-



Samuel J. Rich.

dustry should be one of the first on the market with its products because it will take industry a little while to convert back to production of peacetime products.

Referring back to immediate problems, Mr. White anticipated increased difficulty of transportation of products moving in Pacific coastwise channels, but expected an easing of shipments moving eastward because of the fact that for the first time there are more full cars coming west than going east, supplying the scores of west coast war industries.

Mr. White closed his address with admonitions and encouragements:

1. Warning (a) of increased difficulty on the labor front; (b) increased difficulty in financing and a tightening of money.

2. A period of unparalleled prosperity following a short and light postwar depression.

Director Opposes Subsidies.

Director of Agriculture Peterson advised the association briefly that agriculture needs to look over its situation. Under present tendencies we must expect enforced farm subsidies, which would bring agriculture to the condition of an entrenched bureaucracy. An example was cited in the case of Austrian field peas contracted at 5 cents per pound, representing a huge investment of federal funds.

Mr. Peterson also pointed out discrepancies of OPA in putting a ceiling on a product in one place much higher than another. For instance, milk in the south is permitted to sell at 18 cents per quart; in Oregon, with high labor and feed costs, the ceiling is 14 cents per quart.

Memorial Resolutions.

Arthur Bowman, at the request of the executive committee, read memorials to three men who stood out prominently in horticulture in the northwest, all of whom accomplished much for the betterment of the industry: N. Van Hevelingen, Leonard H. Vaughan and Dr. George Hyslop, of Oregon State College. Dr. Hyslop was lauded for the many industries which he inspired and nurtured, to the higher levels to which he had brought agriculture in the state as well as for his influence politically. Mr. Bowman presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the lifework of Dr. George R. Hyslop has been devoted to the advancement of agriculture and horticulture, and his monumental accomplishments in original developments have endowed and perpetuated a priceless heritage to all branches of agriculture,

Be it resolved, that the Oregon Association of Nurserymen endorse the move-



A. C. Peterson.

ment initiated by the National Chemurgic Council to establish a George R. Hyslop national memorial such as a permanent fellowship.

The association resolved to wire the state representatives in Congress its opposition to subsidy of agriculture. The following wire was sent to each senator and representative: "As producers of large quantities of agricultural products, we are opposed to any subsidy of agriculture, believing it to be an unwise policy."

Promptly a wire came back, "Your wire received. It agrees perfectly with my philosophy, Charles L. McNary."

Officers Elected.

Officers of the association for the past year have been: President, J. E. French, Portland; vice-president, Wayne Melott, Forest Grove; secretary, Sam J. Rich, Hillsboro; treasurer, Avery Steinmetz, Portland.

Newly elected officers are: President, Wayne Melott; vice-president, Sam J. Rich; secretary, A. C. Peterson; treasurer, Fred Borsch.

COLORADO MEETING.

The Colorado Nurserymen's Association held a meeting September 30 at the residence of John T. Roberts, at Denver, to hear the message of Richard P. White, A. A. N. executive secretary, on his way home from conventions on the Pacific coast.

Because of a freight wreck just ahead of the Portland Rose, at Shoshone, Idaho, he arrived eight and one-half hours late, at 7:20 p. m. instead of 11:15 a. m.

But Mrs. Roberts had saved dinner for him, and twenty-six nurserymen were waiting. So a thorough discussion of trade problems ensued, lasting until about 11 o'clock.

Beach Plums from Softwood Cuttings

By W. L. Doran and J. S. Bailey

The present status of the beach plum horticulturally is probably comparable to that of the blueberry at about the time that the latter was first brought into cultivation. It is now almost 100 years since George Emerson observed and wrote that the beach plum, *Prunus maritima*, has an "agreeable fruit and is preserved in considerable quantities by the inhabitants of Plymouth and other maritime towns." The fruit is still so used, probably increasingly. But only within recent years has the cultivation of this valuable native been seriously considered and it was only last year that the first appropriation of public funds was made expressly for research on the subject.

This research includes vegetative propagation and it was shown in 1942* that the beach plum can be propagated by softwood cuttings treated with a root-inducing substance.

With the object of improving the previously developed methods, this work was continued in 1943. Cuttings were taken three times, first in early June when the diameter of the green fruits was about one-eighth inch, again in mid-June when they were about one-fourth inch in diameter and again in late June when the diameter of the average fruit was nearer three-eighths inch.

All cuttings consisted of short side shoots, usually two to four inches long, entire and made with the basal cut at the base of the growth of the current year. Cuttings were obtained from several beach plums and were well mixed before treatment. Unless otherwise indicated, all cuttings were inserted in sand in an open bench in a greenhouse. Glass of the roof was whitened for shade, and cuttings were frequently but lightly watered. Ventilation was limited to that necessary in keeping the air temperatures down to about 90 degrees Fahrenheit on sunny days, for with such soft cuttings, high relative humidity is most important.

Untreated cuttings rooted poorly, only twelve per cent in the first experiment and only eight per cent in each of the other two. A few untreated cuttings taken in early

June were still living, unrooted, fifteen weeks later. It is evident that the successful propagation of beach plum by softwood cuttings requires treatment of the cuttings with a root-inducing substance.

There is, however, nothing difficult about the use of such substances. As may be seen by reference to the accompanying table, rooting was

induced by substance followed by the powder dip.

Eighty per cent of the cuttings treated with Hormodin No. 1 rooted if taken in early June, but, as is evident in the table, there was markedly less response to this and to other treatments if cuttings were taken later.

Cuttings treated with Hormodin

PERCENTAGES OF CUTTINGS OF BEACH PLUM WHICH ROOTED WITH AND WITHOUT CERTAIN TREATMENTS

Treatments	Cuttings Taken		
	In early June Per cent	In mid-June Per cent	In late June Per cent
Check (untreated)	12	8	8
Hormodin No. 1	80	60	36
Hormodin No. 2	68	24	24
Indolebutyric acid 50 mg./l., 4 hours	56	28	28
Indolebutyric acid 25 mg./l., 16 hours	52	20	4
Naphthaleneacetic acid 12.5 mg./l., 16 hours	40	12	8

most improved by a simple powder-dip treatment with Hormodin No. 1. The solution-immersion treatments and Hormodin No. 2 were less effective in every case. These cuttings, if taken sufficiently early in the season, respond to a short treatment with indolebutyric acid in solution, but it seems to be safer, simpler and more effective to give them a powder-dip treatment.

Hormodin No. 1 or No. 2 used alone gave better results than did combination treatments consisting of immersion in a solution of a root-

No. 1 rooted as rapidly as any, forty per cent in three to four weeks, eighty per cent in seven to eight weeks. Rooted cuttings shown in the figure were photographed after the cuttings had been in sand only three weeks.

Cuttings taken at the same three times were also inserted in sand in a shaded and sash-covered cold-frame. There, as in the greenhouse, the best rooting was of those treated with Hormodin No. 1. But, because of greater difficulty in regulating conditions, results were de-



Typical Cuttings of Beach Plums Rooted in Three Weeks.

Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station contribution No. 496.

*See the American Nurseryman, 76:6:7, September 15, 1942.

cidedly less good in the coldframe than in the greenhouse. If cuttings are taken when fruits are about one-eighth inch in diameter, and if they are then treated with Hormodin No. 1, there is, however, probably no insurmountable objection to a coldframe where no greenhouse is available. Temperature and moisture relations must be so controlled as to prevent wilting, and further work on that modification of the method is now in progress.

What is learned about the propagation of one species is sometimes useful in the propagation of a related one. Some work was therefore done with the important stock, the Myrobalan plum, *Prunus cerasifera*. Cuttings were found to respond to treatment with a root-inducing substance, although somewhat differently than did the beach plum, for the Myrobalan was markedly benefited by solution-immersion treatment with naphthaleneacetic acid. Softwood cuttings of the plum Myrobalan B, both apical and basal parts of new shoots, were taken in early July, too late for best results with beach plum, and planted in sand in a greenhouse. They failed to root without treatment, but in three to four weeks, they rooted fifty-two per cent after treatment with Hormodin No. 1, sixty-eight per cent after treatment for twenty hours with naphthaleneacetic acid, 12.5 milligrams per liter of water. As in the case of the beach plum, results were less good with Hormodin No. 2 or with indolebutyric acid as used in solution.

SAN JOAQUIN ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Nurserymen's Association, October 2, at Fresno, Cal., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, L. P. Sorensen, Sorensen-Sand Nursery, Bakersfield; vice-president, T. B. Stribling, Stribling Nurseries, Merced; secretary-treasurer, P. T. Mann, Empire Nursery, Modesto.

As directors, the holdover is S. B. Gebhart, California Nursery, Fresno, and elected for a 2-year-term is Syd H. Whitehorn, Sierra Nursery & Seed Co., Fresno, who is retiring from his third term as president.

AT A meeting of the Superior California Nurserymen's Association at Hart's restaurant, San Francisco, October 7, a report of the recent convention of the California Association of Nurserymen, at Santa Barbara, was given by Jack Bond, of the Central Valleys Seed Co.

OBITUARY

A. J. Edwards.

Arthur J. Edwards, president of Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis., died suddenly September 29, at his home, of a heart attack. Mr. Edwards had worked at the office in the forenoon.

Funeral services October 2 were attended by a number of nurserymen of Wisconsin and neighboring states. A. J. Edwards was the third generation of a family interested in horticulture. In 1856, his father, J. M. Edwards, and grandfather, Lathrop Edwards, left their farm and orchards in Massachusetts to go to Wisconsin, settling on a farm east of Hebron, and they planted large orchards there.

In March, 1886, J. M. Edwards purchased a 22-acre fruit farm just south of the city limits of Fort Atkinson. A. J. Edwards, then 19, was his father's partner in growing small fruits. The firm was known as J. M. Edwards & Son. Another son, F. C. Edwards, was associated for a time with this firm before establishing a business of his own.

In 1902 three fruit farms at Fort Atkinson, J. M. Edwards & Son, F. C. Edwards and Coe & Converse, were combined under the name of Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.

A. J. Edwards became president of the company in 1931, a post he had held since that time. His son-in-law, Hugo W. Riggert, is treasurer. The latter is vice-president of the Wisconsin Nurserymen's Association. The firm is a member of the American Association of Nurserymen.

Mr. Edwards married the former Mary Morrison, of Fort Atkinson, and they would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary October 10. There are two daughters, Miss Marian Edwards and Mrs. H. W. Riggert.

H. E. Cornell.

H. E. Cornell, president of the Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co., Glen St. Mary, Fla., died suddenly September 18 at the age of 55, while on a visit to Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Cornell had been associated with the Glen St. Mary Nurseries Co. since 1912, and he was in active charge of the citrus section of the firm's fruit business. He became vice-president of the company in 1918 and president in 1930.

Widely known in citrus circles, he was one of the best informed men on citrus fruits from seeds and

nursery tree to market. He was interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the Florida citrus industry, and he gave a great deal of attention to the laws regarding the marketing of citrus fruits. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Florida Citrus Exchange and first vice-president of the Winter Haven Citrus Growers' Association, of which he was one of the founders. Earlier in his career he had held the office of president of the former organization.

The body was returned to Winter Haven, Fla., Mr. Cornell's home town, for funeral services and burial. Surviving him are his widow and a brother.

Edward A. Wachendorff.

Edward A. Wachendorff, of Wachendorff Bros., florists and nurserymen, Atlanta, Ga., died September 30 at the age of 65, following a long illness.

He was born in 1878, the same year his parents moved from Louisville, Ky., to Atlanta, establishing a growing business there, known at first as the Atlanta Floral Bazaar.

When Edward Wachendorff was 18, his father died, and he and his brother, Charles, assumed the responsibility of the business. In 1932 his brother died and left him to carry on alone.

At 660 Simpson street, the firm has 28,000 square feet under glass. On Clairmont avenue and Candler road is a 125-acre tract for growing shrubs and flowers. The firm has been a member of the American Association of Nurserymen for some years.

Mrs. Wachendorff survives him; other survivors are a brother, Eugene, and a sister, Mrs. B. W. Sill.

Charles S. Walls, Sr.

Charles S. Walls, Sr., Hempstead, N. Y., aged 71, died the last week in September of pneumonia. He was born at Brandywine, Pa., where he was trained for his early profession of photo engraver. Upon moving to Long Island in 1911, Mr. Walls retired from his profession and established a florists' and nursery business at Hempstead, which was later taken over by one of his sons.

Always active in civic affairs, he became interested in politics and was a leader of the Democratic party in his area.

He is survived by three sons, Charles S. Walls, Jr.; John T., and Richard F.; a daughter, Mrs. Eva Gatteau, and nine grandchildren.

Some Rock Plants of Difficult Culture

By C. W. Wood

Several inquiries and comments during the preceding spring and summer on the behavior of some rock plants of questionable reactions to garden conditions lead me to think that a discussion of their culture would be helpful. Consequently, it is proposed to draw upon my experience and observations, as well as the reports of other gardeners, to see if we can arrive at any definite conclusions.

And I know of no better place to commence than *Aquilegia glandulosa*. Personally, I cannot see why anyone would worry about this Siberian when we have the Rocky mountain columbine right at hand, for the latter is far more graceful and more beautiful in every way, but most gardeners are perverse in these matters and want what they cannot have or at least what is hard to get. Both species mentioned need an acid soil, according to my experience; so gardeners on limestone should expect to have trouble with both. And if my experience means anything, they are sure to be short-lived at the best. I am also of the opinion that *A. glandulosa* is not a plant for the nurseryman unless he disposes of the plants at the beginning of their second or third year's growth. It has always been my experience that plants moved after that have little chance to make a go of it. I think it was that splendid plantsman, Clarence Elliott, that put me onto the most successful way of handling its seeds and seedlings that I have ever found.

The seeds are unique in the columbine family in being a rough dull black instead of the glossy black of other kinds. They should be sown as soon as ripe or in autumn at the latest. I have had best results from sowing them in a finely worked bed in part shade, allowing the seedlings to remain the following year in that bed, where they will make about three leaves and prepare an underground system for the beginning of a life of spectacular beauty.

After an absence of *Campanula excisa* from my garden for several years, I received seeds of this campanula in 1939, I think it was, to try my skill with it again. The seeds are not easy to find, I must admit, but they are available, though they are not easy to keep after one has them, but it is not impossible, and there is surely a market for the plants among rock garden enthusiasts. This campanula is said to grow on the

high scree in the Alps; so we should expect it to resent transplanting to lowland gardens. And we are not disappointed when we try it. My best success has come from planting it in almost pure gravel with just enough leaf mold for nourishment. I shall not enter into the argument over its like and dislike of lime; some excellent plantmen are firm in their belief that it is a lime hater, while others claim it is tolerant in that respect. Here in north Michigan we have had best results in an acid scree. When *C. excisa* is happy, which it will not be in a heavy soil, it ramps as only an underground spreader can, sending up little wiry stems to three inches in height, bearing pale violet, nodding bells in late spring. Like other bellflowers of its kind, it grows readily from soft cuttings in early spring, but a better way, according to my experience, is to pot up runners soon after flowering ceases and grow them along in pots until thoroughly established.

An alpine that possesses exquisite beauty and is, at the same time, of fairly easy culture should go far in gardens. Why then, one asks, is not *Ononis cenisia* seen on every hand, for it certainly has the first of these qualifications and, according to its behavior here, can qualify under the second? For beauty, it has prostrate stems clothed in pretty little legume leaves and entrancing pea flowers of rose-pink and white. It has flowered here over a long period, commencing in early June (sometimes around Memorial day and up to June 10 at others) and continuing into July. As I have always considered it an easy doer in a gravelly soil, well drained and on the alkaline side, I never gave the matter of culture much thought until two or three correspondents claimed it did poorly for them, and a search through the literature shows that others have found it capricious. Thus, Elliott, in his "Rock Garden Plants," says, "I have had *O. cenisia* alive in my garden and have flowered it, but it has never shown its enchanting dainty and floriferous loveliness as in the Alps, and it has never lived long for me." Although American writers on alpine plants are silent, as a whole, on this restharrow, I have several letters from students of the subject which make me think that much of the trouble with the plant can be traced to a heavy soil. Anyway, all that have written me about its capriciousness

garden on heavy clay, and Elliott says in several places in his book that his is a heavy soil. Combining those experiences with my own, I am of the opinion that the plant would give a good performance in most parts of the United States if its home were a deep, gravelly soil, perhaps on the alkaline side, and, contrary to what Elliott recommends for English conditions, in a situation that shields it from the sun in the middle of the day. Grow it from seeds and transplant in its juvenile stage, for its long, woody roots are not conducive to successful moving when it is established. If the plants are grown for sale, I keep them in pots (rose pots by preference) and sell them during the first year.

Regardless of what the botanists say about *Myosotis alpestris* and *M. rupicola*, there is not a little difference between the dwarfest, tightest, best alpestris that I have ever seen and true rupicola. It may be that Farrer was right when he said that "one rupicola was named from the British high-alpine form of *Myosotis alpestris*, which occurs only on Mickle Fell." And again, "Thus rupicola, of gardens, should be a dwarf, stunted, big-flowered version (if a plant loses in length of stem, it generally increases in size of flower) of *Myosotis alpestris*." I do not know. But I do know that *M. rupicola*, as I have had it from Correvon in Switzerland and Will Ingwersen in England, is one of the best little, blue-flowered plants that I know. It was a true perennial, as it grew here, making little tufts of forget-me-not foliage and bearing large (for the size of the plant), deep blue flowers over the forget-me-not season. When it first commences to bloom, the deep blue flowers are held tight against the tiny tuft, and even when it is approaching the end of the blooming season, the stems are not much over two inches tall, if it has had correct treatment. Correct treatment, in my experience, calls for an extremely lean diet, for as with many alpine plants, high living causes a bloated appearance out of keeping with high mountain folk. *M. rupicola* has done well here in gravel, to which a little sifted leaf mold was added, and in dappled shade or in full sun, if moisture was supplied to the roots. Seedage is the best method to increase the plant, I believe, though the clumps may be dug soon after flowering and pulled apart and the pieces rooted in a sand

bench. As I reread this paragraph, it came to me that some persons, trying the plant and finding it not so perennial as the notes would indicate, might condemn the writer. I might add that the plant needs perfect drainage in light soil that is on the lean side or it will bloom itself to death, even as *M. alpestris* does. I might also add that I have grown the plants for six years before breaking them up. And that is what I understand by the term "perennial."

I had not intended to say anything about *schizocodon*, but as these notes were being written a letter came inquiring about its culture; so I shall condense my unfortunate experience with *S. soldanelloides* into a few words. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of Japanese woodland plants, but I am afraid it is not for this climate. In the first place, it is hard to establish the plant in the acid, leafy soil in shade, which is said to be its desire. In fact, my only success has been in pots with the foregoing conditions and watering from below. The lovely, fringed pale pink bells would be ample reward for any amount of trouble.

While writing the foregoing paragraph, I was reminded that a few words on *soldanella* may not be out of place. First, though, it should be said that no *soldanella* that I know is a plant for general conditions, for although any gardener given the right conditions could grow the plants, not all could make them flower as they are said to do in their alpine home. Here, where the snow lies deep over them every winter, much as it would in the Alps, they flower prodigiously if they can be carried through our dry summers. As I see it, the plants require good drainage, a woodsy soil, shade during most of the day (at least in this climate) and an abundance of moisture from spring until autumn. The best soil that I have found for the kinds grown here during the years was the one recommended by T. Hay, I believe: About equal parts of turfy loam, leaf mold and gravel. *Soldanellas* may be grown from seeds by the patient, though it is a slow, difficult task, and the plants may be divided immediately after they are through blooming.

The only perennial *phacelia* of any great amount of ornamental value that I know is *P. sericea*, of our western mountains, and it has the reputation of being incorrigible. I suspect that reputation is based on what English authors have had to say about it, as one states that "it demands careful treatment" and another that "it is one of the few al-

pinies for which I might be tempted to provide an overhead pane of glass." Those who know the silky, down leaves of the plant will understand why such care would be needed in the moist climate of England, and they will also know that our own climate is made for that kind of foliage. In fact, I find that the plant is indestructible in this light soil, be its situation full sun or part shade. Here we give it ordinary rock garden treatment, including sharp drainage and attention to its moisture needs during dry weather. I should expect it to behave well over most of the country under the same care. Its tufts of silvered foliage and "bottle brushes" of pretty, purplish flowers with conspicuous golden anthers, on stems to five inches in height, would be sufficient reward for even more pains. It is easily grown from seeds and, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, is no more likely to damp off than the ordinary run of plants, if the soil does not become waterlogged.

Thlaspi is, generally speaking, a genus of ordinary-looking crucifers, though an occasional one of more than ordinary merit comes to light. Of the latter, *T. rotundifolium* is a delightful example. It is, in my opinion, one of the loveliest of blue-flowered alpinists which can be grown in lowland gardens with just a little more than ordinary care. Perhaps I should have said quite a little more than ordinary care, for I can see that the soil and climate of parts of the country would give one trouble. I can do no better, however, than describe briefly how we have handled it with best results. First of all, it is a lime lover; so we provide it with a limestone scree soil, made up of sand, gravel, limestone chips and leaf mold from maple and beech leaves. That, some shade during the hottest part of the day and moisture during dry weather seem to be the sum of its wants. It would not, because of its thick taproot, be a plant to sell in the ordinary way, for it resents disturbance more than almost any other plant that I know. It could be grown in a deep rose pot and sold before it outgrows the pot. It is one of the alpinists whose beauty deserves the attention needed to woo it. That beauty consists of tight heads of charming, honey-scented, pinkish-lilac, cross flowers, almost stemless in rosettes of small, round leaves. Seeds germinate readily, but the plants require care until established in their permanent places.

Perhaps not many readers of this column will be specially interested in the more or less difficult subjects

presented in these notes, but as several had asked for information on the plants discussed, I thought that the use of space in one issue might be justified. If I am not mistaken in my diagnosis of trends, interest in out-of-ordinary plants is on the increase. And the neighborhood growers with studious gardeners on their buying lists will find it to their advantage to search the markets and cultural directions for material to suit that demand. But more of that next issue, when I shall try to discuss some of the experiences of 1943 and what they point to in the immediate future.

WISTARIA FLORIBUNDA MACROBOTRYS (MULTIJUGA).

The wistarias are vigorous, deciduous twining vines that must be furnished strong support on which to climb. The spelling of the generic name has been confusing. Only recently has it been rather generally accepted that it should be *wistaria* and not *wisteria*. Since the genus was named after Caspar Wistar, former professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania, this spelling seems to be a logical conclusion.

Some eight species of wistarias are known, but only two, *Wistaria floribunda* and *Wistaria sinensis*, with several varieties, are common in the trade. Two others that might be mentioned are *Wistaria frutescens*, a native species, and *Wistaria japonica*, from Japan. The former is hardier than some of the Oriental species, and the latter is of interest because of its late-flowering habit. Unfortunately, however, *Wistaria japonica* is quite tender.

Wistaria floribunda, the Japanese wistaria, as the common name implies, is a native of Japan and is hardier than most of the wistarias. This species is a vigorous climber, with large leaflets composing the compound leaves. The leaflets of *Wistaria floribunda* are usually larger in number and more rounded at the base than those of *Wistaria sinensis*. The flowers of the Japanese wistaria are violet or bluish-violet. By selecting varieties of this species, however, one may have flower colors of white, pale pink or purple.

One of the most common of the varieties is the longcluster Japanese wistaria, *Wistaria floribunda macrobotrys*, often listed as a species, *Wistaria multijuga*. It differs from the species by its larger leaflets and exceptionally long purple flower clusters, that may become forty to fifty



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A spreading-type evergreen, decidedly blue, rapid in growth, and stands shearing well, making fine heavy stock.

It closely resembles Pfitzeriana, but has the advantages of the blue-colored foliage and is somewhat more rapid and denser in growth. It makes up more readily as a staked spreader and is much more easily propagated by cuttings.

In 32 years of full line production and heavy propagation this is the only new evergreen we have really propagated in quantity. We feel that it will be worthy of our customers' confidence and will make a profitable item.

Under date of June 11, 1942, we sent a letter to those having purchased liners suggesting that these be staked to 12 or 15 inches and that it could readily be staked higher for a staked spreader. It does make a fine staked spreader. However, one more year's experience prompts us to tell you that we were somewhat in error, for the plants headed down to 6 inches and kept cut close until they had a good crown developed into better specimens in less time.

Our block of 4 yr. TT material now runs 15 to 30 inches in width, is well filled and mostly 15 to 18 inches in height. The fine blue coloring has been outstanding in this large block, and we feel that the nurseryman who has not stocked it has really missed a good item.

Our supply of propagated liners is now adequate to take care of quantity orders.

POLICY: It is our desire to get this evergreen widely distributed throughout the trade and to serve as a source of lining-out stock for the next few years. We have priced it reasonably and will endeavor to hold this price constant until affected by outside propagation. Not patented.

			Per 100	Per 1000
40,000	1 yr. T	6 to 9 ins.	\$17.50	\$160.00
28,000	2 yr. T	10 to 15 ins.	25.00	230.00
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inches in length. Flowers are produced in May and June. Complaints are sometimes registered that this variety is often uneven in its flowering habit. Fruits consist of pods four to six inches long, which are considered by some to be attractive.

The wistarias are not particular in their soil requirement. They are vigorous and long-lived under most conditions. Plants may establish themselves rather slowly when first transplanted, but eventually will grow rapidly, producing strong stems.

Complaints that wistarias frequently fail to bloom seem due to an unfavorable carbohydrate-nitrogen relationship. Plants making an exceptionally heavy top growth may be brought into flower by root pruning or ringing the stem in a manner similar to that practiced with espalier fruit trees to increase fruit production. Grafted plants commonly flower better than those produced from seeds. This is undoubtedly due to the development of a better balance between carbohydrates and nitrogen with the grafted plants.

Extensive top pruning is sometimes recommended with wistarias. This is most often done to restrain the top on tree wistarias. Summer pruning is the most desirable and quite satisfactory with grafted plants.

With seedling plants, top pruning often results in aggravating the non-flowering habit.

Propagation may be by grafting with the species or *Wistaria frutescens* used as stock, by seeds, layering or root cuttings.

The wistarias may be used to cover arbors, pergolas or trellises where vigorous-growing vines are

desired. Grown in tree form, they may be used as standards for the formal or informal garden. L. C. C.

DR. G. M. REED, since 1921 curator of plant pathology at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, has been appointed acting director to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Dr. C. Stuart Gager.

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CHARLIE CHESTNUT

THE MAN IN THE FUR CAP



If you were one of the members gathered around at the bar during the convention last winter, when Emil got going on the story of his fur cap, then you already heard the story. But again, as I remember Emil's version at the time, it wouldn't hurt to repeat it for the other members and at the same time get a little closer to the actual details of how he come to have a fur cap, especially of that particular off colored brindle shade and design. He had it made here in Riverbend by a Russian tailor who never made a cap in his life. But that dont have anything to do with the story. Anyway the chances are if you have ever been to the convention in the winter time for several years past, you have seen that cap and wondered who ever dreamed it up and what kind of a critter it come off of.

It must be all of fifteen or more years ago, we had almost everything chewed off with the rabbits one winter. They just went up one row and down the other and picked off everything that was anyways fit to sell. It knocked Emil out of most of his spring deliveries, but he made up his mind to not get caught again the next winter.

"Charlie," he says to me when we had the first fall snow, "we got to make a drive on the rabbits. We got to run 'em out or they will run us out. The best way is to keep 'em shot off."

There was some of the boys from the Civic Club had asked me a time or two if they could come up and hunt rabbits on the nursery, so I took the proposition up with Emil. "We can ask some of the rabbit hunters from the Civic Club to give us a hand. We can go to work and cover the whole place with a fine tooth comb and get rid of the rabbits for good."

"That's a good idea, Charlie," Emil says, "How about next Sunday? Get the boys lined up to come out early. Ill have some hot coffee here in the office. Get Doc Hart and Sandy Bowers and Red and anybody else wants to come."

The next Sunday was clear and cold and a swell day for a rabbit shoot. Emil was up at 5 o'clock and built a big fire in the office

and got his hunting outfit on and tinkered his gun until some of the boys showed up about 7 A.M. It was 8:30 before we got enough of the boys lined up to go out.

It didnt take long to see we made a mistake in calling the hunt for Sunday morning. All the boys had been up the river to Sandys shack playing poker and drinking beer until four o'clock and they was pretty groggy. In fact I think some hadnt been to bed at all.

After tramping around for a couple of hours they come dragging in and threw their stuff on the floor. Out of eight members including me and Emil they had two crows, one woodchuck and one rabbit. They wouldnt have got that one, only Red fell over it as it was burrowed in the snow.

Emil was disgusted with the outcome of the shooting campaign and was glad to see the last of the boys beat it, leaving me and Emil sitting there by the stove with our booty.

"Get that junk out of here before the rats drag it off, Charlie," he says. "We got to get a different plan. Im going down to see whats good to poison rabbits. There must be rabbit poison on the market." That was the last I seen of him that day.

He turned up a few days later with a lot of poisoned grain, that we spread out all over the place right where a rabbit would be likely to be looking around. For a couple of days Emil was peering out from behind the barn and sneaking up on the bushes looking for dead rabbits, but all that ever come of it was

a dead bluejay that fell down among the box elders. It might have been a bluejay that just died of old age or else he decided to call it off. Anyway thats all the results that ever come of the poisoned bait campaign against the rabbits and I can tell the members, there aint nothing to that idea of getting rid of rabbits.

Next Emil took to writing to the farm papers and experiment stations for other ideas on what to try. Some place he run onto the idea of making rabbit traps to set out in the nursery. It was a variation of the old box trap idea and he had me tapping away on boxes off and on for a week. I was telling Sandy Bowers about the trapping campaign one day down to the filling station, but he laughed at the idea. "You wont get a rabbit, Charlie, just wasting your time. You might get a woodchuck or a skunk but rabbits is too foxy for that kind of a old trick," Sandy says.

"If we can get enough skunks it will pay us for our time," I says. "Then you cant tell what might turn up in them traps. It will give the old boy a little diversion anyway, making the rounds of his traps every morning."

"Dont figure on no rabbits though, Charlie," says Sandy as a parting word.

Sunday morning after the traps had been out since Saturday P.M. we went out in the nursery to check up. The first three traps was down but there wasn't a sign of anything in them. That puzzled Emil, but I just figured the wind must 'of tripped 'em shut.

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- 200 Canadian Hemlock (perfect specimens), 5 to 6 ft. high.
- 150 Thuja pyramidalis (perfect specimens), 5 to 7 ft.
- 50 Juniper burki (perfect specimens), 7 to 12 ft.
- 40 Juniper columnaris (perfect specimens), 10 to 16 ft.
- 60 Pinus densiflora (perfect specimens), 4 to 6 ft.
- 300 Taxus cuspidata brevifolia (perfect specimens), 2 to 5-ft. spread.
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Bridgeton, N. J.

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When we got down to the far end of the nursery, we was just going to open the box and set the trap again, when we heard a commotion in the box. Emil got ready with his shot gun and says to me, "You kick open the box, Charlie, and I will give Mr. Rabbit a dose of number 6."

"Its doing a lot of thumping around for one rabbit. Its a half dozen rabbits or a woodchuck or maybe a coon. Better have a look first before we blast into it," I says.

By lifting up a board a little in one corner we could see a lot of fur, which didnt belong to any rabbit I ever set eyes on. "It might be a skunk, Charlie," Emil suggested.

"If its a skunk, we better get clear of here before anything happens," I says. "Lets have another look. Emil," I says. "It looks too big for a skunk. Then I pried off the board a little more and seen the long claws on the front feet. "You know what, Emil," I says, "I'll bet you have caught yourself a badger, right in the flesh and blood."

"A badger, Charlie?" he says, "Couldnt be a badger, there aint been one around here for 40 years, must be something else, a coon probably."

"Well if it aint a skunk, we will bring it back alive like Frank Buck. Lets reach in and get a hitch around his hind legs so we can get him out without getting any fingers snapped off," I says.

"I got a better idea, Charlie," Emil says. "Lets carry the box and all back to the barn, its too cold out here to fumble around with getting a hitch on the hind legs of whatever is in that box."

Emil carried one end and me the other clear back to the office. We headed for the office as that was the only place where it was warm and we was chilled right through. We set the box down by the door and went over to the stove to warm our hands and figure out how to get the critter out of the box.

"First we got to find out what it is and then decide what we are going to do with it," I says.

While me and Emil was discussing the next move, the first thing we knew it was out of the box and making a bee line for under Emils desk. "There it goes," I yelled at Emil, "and if that aint a badger Ill eat it. I seen one at the Zoo in Chicago."

"If that is a badger, Charlie, Im going to get it mounted and put it down in the window at Doc Harts office along with the flying squirrel and the white gopher. Doc would be glad to show it," Emil says.

PLANT NOW

and keep up your stock.

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SEEDLINGS

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Abies fraseri, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	\$25.00
Picea canadensis, 4 to 6 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Picea excelsa, 6 to 8 ins., tr.	6.00	50.00
Picea glauca albertiana, 3 to 4 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Picea pungens glauca, 8 to 10 ins., tr.....	10.00	90.00
Pinus mughus, 4 to 8 ins.....	5.00	40.00
Pinus nigra (austriaca), 8 to 10 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Pseudotsuga douglasi, 6 to 8 ins.....	3.00	25.00
Syringa vulgaris, 10 to 15 ins.....	4.00	35.00
Thuja occidentalis, 6 to 8 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
Thuja orientalis, 10 to 12 ins., tr.....	6.00	50.00
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Juniperus depressa plumosa.
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Juniperus pfitzeriana.
Juniperus sabina.
Retinospora plumosa aurea.
Taxus cuspidata.
Taxus cuspidata nana.
Taxus intermedia.
Taxus media hicksi.
Taxus cliftoni.
Taxus repandens.
Thuja occidentalis compacta.
Thuja globosa.

GRAFTS

	10	100
1-year from 2½-inch pots.....	\$3.50	\$32.50
Cornus florida rubra.....	3.50	32.50
Juniperus columnaris glauca.	3.50	32.50
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Juniperus squamata meyeri.	3.50	32.50
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Juniperus virginiana canaerti.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana glauca.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana keteleeri.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana kosteriana.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana schotti.	3.50	32.50
Juniperus virginiana pyramidaliformis.	3.50	32.50
Thuja orientalis aurea nana.	2.75	25.00

HESS' NURSERIES

Mountain View, N. J.

"Let's open the door. I will chase him out the door and you stand out there and give him a load of buckshot when he comes out, Emil," I says.

"Buckshot! You would blast him all to pieces with buckshot. We will go to work and corner him here in the office and then snap his neck so it wont leave any mark."

The badger was hid under Emils desk with only a little fur sticking out and he was as still as a mouse. "We'll sneak up on him, Charlie, and grab him right around the neck, before he knows what is going on."

"Take it easy now, Emil, a badger dont figure on anybody sneaking up on him as easy as that. And besides them long claws could make quite a cut if he got a swipe at you," I says.

Emil got down on his hands and knees to have a better look and get the lay of the land. He was no more than bent over when the badger whirled around and made a pass at Emil knocking off his glasses and putting two deep gashes down one side of his face.

From then on no holds was barred and the battle was on. Emil retired to his corner sputtering and wiping his face and the badger burrowed a little further under the desk.

"Charlie, you go over to the barn and get one of them packing cases we got from John Bushbottom, the ones he shipped that half dead asparagus in last spring. We'll set it over there by the file and get a broom and run him into the box," says Emil after a little calculating.

While I was out finding the box, I stopped to get a couple of pitchforks and it was several minutes before I got back to Emil. You should have seen Emil when I come into the office. His face was swelling up where the badger had scratched him and he was worried for fear he was going to get blood poisoning. It didnt take much argument to talk him into going right down to see Doc. Brown and get fixed up. He made me promise not to leave the office until he got back so the badger wouldnt be rooting around the office. "Just keep an eye on him Charlie, until I get back," he says.

I wasnt in any mood to tangle up single handed with that ornery outfit so I just sat there by the stove and waited. Mr. Badger was satisfied to call a truce and it was O.K. with me to call it a draw for a moment.

Emil was gone for two hours. Doc. Brown was over at Reds Filling Station playing pinochle with Ed Stover from the Gazette and Sandy Bowers and Red, so they all got the story

and when Emil come back they all come out too. Red closed up the station so as not to miss anything.

Sandy Bowers, being an old coon hunter, soon got the badger hog tied and laid out as harmless as a bale of honeysuckle. Ed wanted a picture and a story for the paper, so he drove home and got his camera and took a couple of shots of Emil with his face bandaged up holding the badger by the hind legs. Ed wrote up a story that was copied in some of the Chicago papers, in fact it was on the front page of the Chicago Bugle and some of the members seen it at the time. It made a tiger hunt sound like a sunday school picnic when Ed let his imagination run a little.

Some of the boys must have fixed it up to have a little fun with Emil, as I found out later. There was a traveling salesman comes to Reds selling auto supplies. As Emil didnt know him he was picked by Sandy and Red to call on Emil and make out he was a game warden.

I was in the office when he come up with a copy of the gazette. He asked Emil a few questions, like was that him in the picture and did he personally trap the badger, etc. After Emil bragged about all the details, the gent announced he was a game warden. "Trapping badgers and other fur bearing animals out of season is in violation of Section 2, Article 7 of the game laws and carries a fine of \$200.00. I will arrange a hearing at the court house before Judge Wilkens at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning."

That was too much for Emil. His knowledge of the law was a total blank, he didnt have a leg to stand on, so he just stood there with his mouth open as the phony game warden drove away.

"Thats what you get, Emil," I says, "for getting snarled up with Ed Stover and getting your face in the paper, with all the evidence in black and white. You cant tell what the judge might hand you unless you can show you took the badger in self defence."

Emil was so upset I offered to go with him to Lake Park the next day. "Maybe we better talk with Attorney Tarpley before we go over, Emil. It might help," I says. The attorney is a member of the Civic Club so I know him better than Emil. I called at his office and explained the deal to him.

Up to this point the story is more or less the way Emil told it at the convention. That was the end of it so far as Emil was concerned except for making the fur cap. But Emil never knew what I learned at the lawyers office. I didnt have the heart to tell that.

The lawyer tipped me off that in the first place there wasnt any such person as Judge Wilkens and in any case such a matter would not be tried in the court in Lake Park.

"And another thing, Charlie," the lawyer says, "looks a little suspicious to me. I just heard that the Elks Club in Lake Park got rid of their pet badger recently as it was

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8 to 10 ins. for hedging	3.00	25.00
10 to 12 ins. for window boxes.....	4.00	35.00
Lining-out grade, 1-yr., strong-rooted, 3 to 6 ins.,	\$7.50 per 100;	\$60.00 per 1000
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Conn.

getting too much of a bother. You know badgers aint common around here, so it is quite possible that badger didnt get into Emils trap on his own power. Of course, it would be hard to prove, but there is that possibility."

Thats about all there is to the story except that Emil drowned the badger a few days later in the watering trough at the nursery, and he had that fur cap made out of it.

Fortunately we aint been bothered with rabbits since, which is a good thing as there is no telling what ideas Emil might turn up with next time.

AID ARMY PATIENTS.

Through the cooperation of leading nurserymen and florists at Fort Wayne, Ind., convalescing patients at the air base hospital at Baer field, in Indiana, are receiving the morale-lifting treatment of growing flowers and shrubs, Lieut. Col. Richard I. Crone, base surgeon, announced recently.

As a result of a program of landscaping and decoration instituted last spring under the direction of Pfc. Ayre Berg, former Los Angeles horticulturist, the grounds and enclosures of the hospital today present a scene of colorful floral beauty. Green lawns are surrounded and ornamented with beds of flowers in full bloom, as well as many rare plants and shrubs.

During the pleasant autumn days, the patients are allowed to spend hours outdoors in the attractive hospital grounds, and this is considered an effective tonic and a distinct aid to their rapid recovery.

The plants, flowers and shrubs were donated by several Fort Wayne florists and nurserymen and represent a gift worth hundreds of dollars. The firms which donated to this project are: Fairview Nursery Co., Strohl Nursery, Argel Pion Nursery, George Sweet Nursery, Doswell Floral Co., Lanternier Florists, Sand Point Greenhouse, Sas-safy Greenhouse and Landolfi Greenhouse.

WHEN the national senior women's AAU swimming and diving meet was held at Shakamak state park, Indiana, in August, Marilyn Wiegand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer L. Wiegand, Indianapolis, placed among the winners as a junior member of the Riviera club team. In the Indianapolis city swimming meet, September 5, she was high point winner among the women, acquiring thirteen points in the meet.

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This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

SUNDAY BUSINESS.

It has long been a mystery to me why it is necessary for nurserymen to do business on Sunday. I happen to have my home on the premises of the nursery, and while we have never made it a practice of digging and selling plants on Sunday, the customers continue to come in, both to look at plants and place orders. It is difficult to make these people understand that you do not wish to do any business at all on Sunday and yet at the same time you do want their orders. If you tell them you don't wish to show them around and spend two or three hours walking all over the place with them, they immediately get the idea that you are as independent as all get out, that you don't want their order and that they will do their best to get the stock somewhere else.

The idea of one day off from work is almost prehistoric and probably was one of civilization's great steps forward. It is not even necessarily a religious idea, although most of us enjoy going to church. The practice was, of course, originally adopted for the sake of one's health, not meaning that if one didn't feel like working seven days a week one was sick. Psychologists have found that it is necessary even in wartime for people to have one day off in order to put zip and pep into their work the other days.

I can see no real need for nurseries to be open under any circumstances on Sunday. The practice is largely an outgrowth of the depression, during which time pressure was not great. I should think that staying closed on Sunday should be a unanimous action of all American nurseries. There is, of course, one possible exception, that some customers look upon a visit to the local nursery as a recreation. Such a situation could probably be easily taken care of in peacetime, but it certainly has no particular place in wartime.

E. S. H.

PLANT TRANSPIRATION.

When I was a youngster I recall reading in my botany book about the leaves of plants giving off moisture in the sunshine, and that desert plants were built on the plan of exposing the least surface to the sun,

while plants in moist climates were the opposite—they exposed the greatest surface to the sun. Like much of our book knowledge, it was stored away in my mind, but never used, except in routine formulated by others. True, I have had charge of Wardian cases, frames and greenhouses and was quite familiar with the condensing of moisture on the glass, humidity of the atmosphere and all that kind of thing, but it was not until the other day that the amount of water transpired by plants was really brought home to me.

I was working on my mallows, which I have been trying off and on to improve for the past thirty years. It was no trick at all when I first started; every flower pollenized, and you were certain to get a well filled seed pod, containing about thirty seeds. This is not so now; you have not only to protect the flowers from unwanted pollen, but also from the Japanese beetles' eating them, especially the white ones, and also from the weevil insects which destroy the seeds.

These latter pests are so small that ordinary material like gauze or cheesecloth is not effective in keeping them out. When I happened to notice the cellophane wrapping on a loaf of bread, it appealed to me that

cellophane might be the answer. Whether it proves to be or not, it sure proved an object lesson in plant transpiration. I slipped the cellophane wrapper over a shoot of the mallow with a few buds and leaves, and judging from the amount of water collected in the wrapper, it opened up vistas for the youthful plant experimenter with cellophane. It is both waterproof and bugproof.

E. H.

TREAT PEACH BORER LATE.

Treatment for peach borer can be safely delayed until early November, says Dr. Philip Garman, of the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, at New Haven, who has been experimenting with an emulsion of paradichlorobenzene (PDB) dissolved in oil and with ethylene dichloride, as well as with PDB crystals, standard soil fumigant for peach borer. Experimental treatments were made on November 1, when the soil temperature was between 40 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit. PDB is not supposed to be effective below 60 degrees, but in his experiments, where the mounds were left undisturbed over winter, satisfactory control was obtained.

The standard treatment consists of sprinkling the crystals in a circle

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lings. Picea excelsa, transplants. Thuja
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a few inches away from the trunk and mounding the soil around the base of the tree to hold the gas that vaporizes from the crystals. One-fourth to one-half ounce of the crystals is suitable for a tree 1 to 3 years old; three-fourths ounce for a tree 4 to 5 years old, and one ounce for a mature tree. To be effective, the material is left at least six weeks.

The use of PDB in emulsion form showed no appreciable difference in results or cost over that of the crystals. Its chief advantage lies in the ease of application. Bought in concentrated form, the emulsion is simply diluted with water, according to the manufacturer's directions, and poured on the base of the trunk and on the soil around each tree. Directly after the application, the soil should be mounded around the trunk, as is done with the crystals.

Ethylene dichloride has been developed within the past few years by the United States Department of Agriculture as a cold weather treatment for the borer. It proved as satisfactory as PDB in trials in Connecticut. Reports from New Jersey and Pennsylvania that the material is injurious to trees may be traced to improper emulsification of the product or to its use in waterlogged soil, both of which conditions are avoidable. The cost of this new treatment is about the same as that of PDB. Strength of application should depend on the age of the trees. For 1-year-old trees one gallon of ethylene dichloride is diluted in five and three-fifths gallons of water and one-eighth pint of diluted emulsion is used per tree. For 2-year-old trees a gallon of ethylene dichloride is diluted in two and one-third gallons of water and one-fourth pint used per tree. The same strength is applied to 3-year-old trees at one-half pint per tree.

The peach borer has one generation a year in Connecticut. The moths lay eggs on the base of the trunk and in the soil close to it in July and August. These hatch within a month and bore into the lower four or five inches of the trunk. Where peaches are grown, borer treatment is an annual feature of the pest control program in most orchards. Soil fumigation in the fall rids the trees of the larvae while these are small and have had little chance to do much damage. An alternate, but more tedious, means of control consists of digging out the borers. Their presence is often detected by soft gum or sawdust-like frass from wounds in the bark made by the entering larvae.



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Left to right—3-year Special Colorado Blue Spruce; 3-year Canadian Hemlock; 3-year Special American Red Pine; 4-year Pyramidal Arborvitae; 4-year Norway Spruce.

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2-yr. S., (2-0), 3 to 5 ins....	\$3.00	\$15.00
3-yr. S., (2-0), 6 to 12 ins....	3.00	15.00
3-yr. T., (2-1), 5 to 10 ins....	4.00	20.00
5-yr. T., (3-2), 10 to 16 ins....	7.00	35.00

SPECIAL AMERICAN RED PINE

One of the best for both Timber and Christmas Trees. Seed obtained from finest stands of virgin American Red Pine.

2-yr. S., (2-0), 2 to 4 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
3-yr. S., (3-0), 4 to 8 ins....	3.00	15.00
3-yr. T., (2-1), 4 to 7 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-yr. T., (2-2), 6 to 10 ins....	5.00	40.00

NORWAY SPRUCE

Excellent for both Timber and Christmas Trees. Short needles.

2-yr. S., (2-0), 3 to 5 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
2-yr. S., (3-0), 6 to 12 ins....	3.00	15.00
4-yr. S., (4-0), 10 to 20 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-yr. T., (2-2), 5 to 10 ins....	7.00	35.00
6-yr. T., (4-2), 12 to 22 ins....	8.00	40.00

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

Superb slow-growing bushy short-needle ornamental tree.

2-yr. S., (2-0), 1 to 3 ins....	\$2.00	\$10.00
3-yr. S., (3-0), 3 to 6 ins....	3.00	15.00
4-yr. S., (4-0), 6 to 12 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-yr. T., (3-1), 5 to 10 ins....	5.00	25.00

SPECIAL COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

Seed hand-picked from select Blue Trees only. One of the most popular Ornamental and Christmas Trees. Slow-growing. Very bushy.

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3-yr. S., (3-0), 5 to 10 ins....	3.00	15.00
3-yr. T., (2-1), 4 to 8 ins....	4.00	20.00
4-yr. T., (3-2), 5 to 10 ins....	5.00	40.00

CANADIAN HEMLOCK

One of the Ornaments most in demand and one of the few trees that will grow in full shade or full sunlight. Can be sheared back for years. Planted as single trees or in hedge work. You can do almost ANYTHING with Hemlock.

3-yr. S., (3-0), 4 to 8 ins....	\$5.00	\$15.00
4-yr. T., (3-2), 5 to 10 ins....	8.00	40.00
7-yr. T., (3-4), 10 to 22 ins....	12.00	60.00

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE

3-yr. S., (3-0), 6 to 12 ins....	\$5.00	\$30.00
4-yr. S., (4-0), 12 to 18 ins....	8.00	40.00
4-yr. T., (3-1), 10 to 16 ins....	10.00	50.00

UPRIGHT or SPREADING

JAPANESE YEW

When ordering, state which variety desired.

4-yr. S., (4-0), 4 to 8 ins....	\$10.00	\$70.00
4-yr. T., (3-1), 5 to 7 ins....	14.00	80.00

WRITE TODAY
FOR COMPLETE STOCK LIST

MUSSER FORESTS, Inc.
Indiana, Pa.

What's New in War Control Orders

EASE FARM MACHINERY RATIONING PROGRAM.

The War Food Administration has announced a new farm machinery distribution program which provides for actual rationing of considerably fewer items than in 1943 and in general sets up a much more flexible system for distributing the relatively greater amount of machinery to be available to farmers in 1944.

Tight production and distribution factors existing in 1943 made it necessary to put distribution and rationing controls in effect on ninety-one types of machinery. Reflecting the prospects of increased machinery production in 1944, the new program provides for distribution control over only forty-six types of machinery, of which only thirty-one are actually on the list of rationed items.

The new program takes force under FPO 14 and supplement 1 to the order, both effective October 15. The order sets up three schedules of machinery—schedules I, II and III, methods of distribution for each schedule, and establishes a national reserve equal to twenty per cent of the authorized production of the items in the three schedules. The need for planning the 1944 distribution program as far as possible in advance of crop plantings and machinery manufacture has made it desirable to insure the possibility of making later adjustments through the twenty per cent reserve.

Schedule I lists nineteen types which will be rationed to farmers and over which more complete distribution control is maintained because of their importance in obtaining increased production of essential crops. This machinery includes planters, listers with planting attachments, grain drills, manure spreaders, power sprayers, combines, corn binders, corn pickers, potato diggers and pickers, mowers, rakes, hay loaders, pickup hay balers, ensilage cutters, tractors, and stationary hay and straw balers. State and county distribution plans will be obtained from manufacturers for eighty per cent of the authorized production of this equipment as soon as possible.

Schedule II lists twelve types of equipment which will be rationed, but on which the distribution is more flexible. State distribution plans will be obtained, but manufac-

turers will not be asked to submit county plans. This equipment includes field ensilage harvesters, portable elevators, grain and forage blowers, garden tractors, milking machines, farm milk coolers, feed grinders and crushers, well water systems, power pumps, windmills and irrigation pumps.

Schedule III consists largely of fifteen types of tractor-drawn or mounted implements which will not be rationed. Distribution will be controlled only through state distribution plans. Schedule III items include beet and bean drills or planters, moldboard plows, disk plows and tillers, middlebusters, disk harrows, soil pulverizers and packers, cultivators, rotary hoes, dusters, grain binders, stationary threshers and irrigation distribution equipment such as portable pipe and extensions.

FIBER CONTAINERS.

With supplies of new fiber shipping containers approximately fifteen per cent below military, lend-lease and civilian requirements, the War Production Board October 10 issued an order restricting their manufacture and use to the most pressing uses.

The order controls production and use of boxes, crates, cases, baskets, hampers and interior fittings and

sheets or rolls used for packaging or protective purposes made wholly or in part from corrugated or solid fiber. It prohibits the manufacture of certain types of unessential fiber containers such as bottle and can carry-outs, counter boxes, display-shippers, laundry boxes and shells and retail gift boxes.

It prohibits entirely the use of new fiber containers for packing certain products, including advertising displays, posters, catalogues and magazines, including house organs; certain fresh vegetables, specified building materials, textiles, clothing, hardware, glass and leather products and some horticultural items—ornamental shrubs, bulbs and flower seeds.

It restricts the amount of new fiber containers which may be used quarterly for packing other products to weighted quotas of sixty-five and eighty per cent of use in the corresponding quarter of 1942.

The restricted lists include flowers, cosmetics and perfumes, games, toys, jewelry, ornaments and certain paper products, which are to be held at sixty-five per cent quota, and many other articles and products including dry animal foods, beverages, books, furniture, china, clothing and paints restricted to eighty per cent of the 1942 base quota.

The use of new fiber containers for retail deliveries after October 1 is limited to eighty per cent of quota for

STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

Refer to our 2-page advertisement in the October 1 issue of the American Nurseryman for attractive prices on first-class stock of Hardy Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, Forest and Shade Trees, Vines and Creepers, and Evergreens—Conifers and Broadleaf.

For complete line, write for a copy of our Fall Trade List, being mailed this week.

FOREST NURSERY COMPANY, INC.

Established 1887
By J. H. H. Boyd

McMinnville, Tennessee

J. R. Boyd
President

HYBRID LILACS and Peonies for Fall Planting

We specialize in the production of French and Hyacinthiflora Lilac Hybrids and offer a large assortment of varieties in a wide range of color and form.

FALL is by far the best time to transplant Lilacs. Our Special Advance Fall Price List quoting Lilacs, Peonies and Evergreens is now ready.

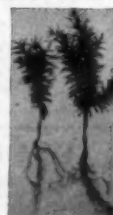
BRYANT'S NURSERIES
Princeton Illinois

100,000 YEW SEEDLINGS

The last for many a year. 95% true upright, collected in pure forest stands in Japan. Now 3 to 5 inches, beginning to branch (see photo) heavier than ordinary.

\$1.00 (100). \$33.00 (1000).
(Case of 2000 for \$39.00)

Also 45,000 transplanted Yew, Thunberg Pine, Hemlock. Write for folder.



KELSEY NURSERY SERVICE
50 Church St. New York, N. Y.

FALL 1943

ELM—MOUNTAIN ASH—BIRCH,
Cut-leaf Weeping—WHITE DOG-
WOOD—GINKGO—NORWAY
and SOFT MAPLE—PIN, RED,
BURR and WHITE OAK—LOM-
BARDY POPLAR—REDBUD—
SWEET GUM—CRATAEGUS—
THURLOW WILLOW.
BARBERRY, Green and Red.
BEAUTY BUSH.
PRIVET, Amur and Ibota.
EVERGREENS, up to 6 feet.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.
Bridgeport Indiana
Oldest and largest Nursery in Indiana
Established 1875.

SILVER GLOW JUNIPER

Juniperus scopulorum

Silvery blue, almost dazzling, narrow sharply pyramidal to tip, compact, upright growing juniper; hardy. 30 feet. A pleasing, beautiful landscaping tree.

Junior sizes field-grown for nursery planting and specimens from 4 to 8 feet B&B.

VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY
Scottsville, Texas
Wholesale Only

Book orders early.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

SNEED NURSERY COMPANY

P. O. Box 798 Oklahoma City, Okla.

TO NURSERYMEN AT WHOLESALE

We are now booking orders for L.O. stock Hall's Japanese Honey-suckle. Plant now this fall. Also Hall's Japanese selected 2 branches and more, 12 ins. and up, heavy No. 1 from rooted layers. Also red and black Chokeberry; Moss Locust, good liners.

MORTON BROS., Tarlton Nurseries
R. 7 McMinnville, Tenn.

Wholesale Growers of

Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,
Blackberries and Raspberries
Let us quote on your requirements

FOSTER NURSERY COMPANY, INC.
60 Orchard St. Fredonia, N. Y.

We can supply
PINK FLOWERING DOGWOODS
in quantities.
Shall appreciate your want lists.

**SOUTHERN
NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO.**
Winchester, Tenn.

TO EXCHANGE

1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apple
1000 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apple
To exchange for Peach.
Submit your offer.

CLEVE HALL'S NURSERIES
Independence, Kan.

mail orders and sixty-five per cent for other methods of delivery. The order also limits inventories, but gives some latitude to shippers of seasonal food products. Those who do not use more than \$500 worth of new containers a year are exempt.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, O.—Price list of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs and vines, herbaceous perennials and roses, 216 pages and cover, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Winona Nursery Co., Winona, Ont.—Trade price list of evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, tree and bush fruits, perennials and roses, 64 pages and cover, $5 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

E. D. Robinson, Wallingford, Conn.—Trade list of lining-out stock, 8-page folder, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches.

Atlantic Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md.—Wholesale list of lining-out stock, 3 mimeographed sheets, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ inches.

Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y.—Trade price list of ornamental and shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees and small fruits, peonies and hardy perennials, 64 pages and cover, 6x8 inches.

Bunting's Nurseries, Inc., Selbyville, Del.—Fall trade list of general nursery stock and cannas, 24 pages and cover, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 9$ inches.

W. T. Smith Corp., Geneva, N. Y.—Wholesale price list of fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, evergreens, hedge plants, perennials and roses, 4-page folder, 9×14 inches.

Herbst Bros., New York, N. Y.—Wholesale price list of seeds for nurserymen, 36 pages, 4x9 inches.

Overlook Nurseries, Crichton, Ala.—Wholesale price list of evergreens, deciduous shrubs, azaleas and camellias, 56 pages and cover, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc., Dansville, N. Y.—Retail catalogue of nursery stock and bulbs, illustrated, 16 pages, 7×10 inches.

Igenfritz Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich.—Retail catalogue of general nursery stock, featuring tree and bush fruits, well illustrated, partly in color, 64 pages and cover, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches. Wholesale price list of general nursery stock, 42 pages and cover, 5x8 inches.

Forest Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn.—Fall wholesale price list, covering forest and shade trees, evergreens, shrubs, vines and lining-out stock, 32 pages, 4x9 inches.

Kallay Bros. Co., Painesville, O.—Wholesale trade list of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs, hardy perennials, roses and peonies, 72 pages and cover, $4 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

LACK of labor to take care of digging operations is severely felt in the east, says Lester C. Lovett, of Lovett's Nursery, Inc., Little Silver, N. J., because the demand for nursery stock is decidedly brisk this season. He remarks, "We now have in our unfilled order files all of the orders that we can see our way clear to fill prior to the present planting season coming to an end."

NORTHERN-GROWN STOCK

**Specimen Evergreens
B&B**

Evergreen Liners

Hardy Fruit Trees

Ornamental Shrubs

and

Fruit Trees

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES

Dayton's Bluff Station
St. Paul 6, Minn.

For Fall Shipment

LINING-OUT STOCK

American Arborvitae

Mugho Pine, compact type

|Colorado Blue Spruce

ANDREWS NURSERY

Fairbault, Minn.

SPECIMEN TREES

3000 to 4000 each: Holciana and Lombardy Poplars, Chinese Elm, Soft Maple, Red Oak, American Ash in sizes 6 to 8 ft. and up to 16 ft. in height. 2000 Andorra Juniper, 24 to 30 ins. 1000 Juniper Glauca, Canadensis, Hill's Dundee, Keteleeri, Irish, Burki, Virginiana, 3 to 4 ft., 4 to 5 ft. and 5 to 6 ft., well sheared specimens.

500 each: Pear, Apple, Peach and Plum in 4 and 5-year-old bearing-age trees.

Wanted: 10,000 lining-out grapes; 50,000 evergreen and shrub liners.

Egyptian Nursery & Landscape Co.
Farina, Ill.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

**Evergreens—Shrubs
Lining-out Stock**

Send for Complete Trade List

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS
New Carlisle, O.

QUALITY NURSERY STOCK

Evergreen Seedlings and Liners

Hardy Northern-grown

Inquiries solicited

C. WILSON'S NURSERY Pembina, Wk.

Old English BOXWOOD

(Wholesale Only)

All show-grown dense specimens. Red clay soil. Priced by height and spread. 18x18 ins. to 54x54 ins. in unlimited quantities. Also large specimens up to 5 ft. Write for price list.

BOXWOOD GARDENS

Mrs. R. P. Sawyer High Point, N. C.

All-America Roses

Three of the All-America rose selections for 1944 are yellow, one a light yellow, another butter-yellow and the third a golden-yellow. Ahead of the third yellow in average scores is a satiny coral-pink. A reddish-apricot blend won sectional recommendation for the Pacific states.

These results announced by All-America Rose Selections, Inc., an organization of leading commercial rose growers, are from trials in fifteen official test and demonstration gardens, each under the constant supervision of a highly qualified rose judge, in different climatic sections of the country. A half-dozen plants of prospective new varieties are asked for each test garden, where they are noted and scored over a 2-year testing period, in comparison with the best varieties already in commerce. Only the highest-scoring varieties, averaged from all test garden final scores, are considered for All-America recommendation.

Only one rose, Charlotte Armstrong, merited this award for 1941, its year of introduction, and Heart's Desire made the grade for 1942. In 1943, Mary Margaret McBride and Grande Duchesse Charlotte were chosen.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is the name of the leader among the three yellows for 1944. Its long-pointed buds of light yellow open full to creamy-yellow, long-stemmed flowers over dark green, large and leathery, disease-resistant foliage. The plant has vigorous growth and upright habit, and it is considered a free bloomer.

Next, and only a fraction of a point behind, is the butter-yellow rose, named for the popular news commentator, Lowell Thomas. Strong and vigorous in growth, and with dark, medium-size leaves that resist disease except for some occasional black spot, this variety has pointed buds and large, open flowers of some thirty petals and gives off a moderate fragrance. Its color holds up well for a yellow in hot summer sun, although it is at its best while in early spring and fall bloom.

The third yellow rose, named in honor of Mme. Marie Curie, is a shapely, light golden-yellow and perhaps the most abundant bloomer of the three. The long-pointed buds open to large, high-centered flowers of thirty or more petals and emit a moderate perfume. A bushy, upright plant with abundant bronzy-green,

leathery and disease-resistant foliage, it stands wet weather and is attractive even when the flowers are cut.

The pink winner, Katherine T. Marshall, named for the wife of General George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, has satiny coral-pink buds and large-petaled flowers with a gold suffusion toward the base. Tall, erect growth produces long cutting stems, and the big, leathery, dark green leaves give a healthy appearance. It could carry more branches for free flowering and more petals to the large flowers.

Named for the All-America rose judge and curator of the rose test gardens at Portland, Ore., Fred Edmunds is a reddish-apricot rose, given sectional recommendation for the Pacific states. It lacked the necessary vigor, petalage and form in the eastern trials to recommend it generally. It has ovoid buds opening into high-centered blooms, singly on normal stems. Its plant habit, foliage and disease resistance are good.

POISON IVY ERADICANT.

Ammonium sulphamate is an effective and economical eradicator for poison ivy, having also the advantage of being relatively nonpoisonous to animals. In addition, it makes the dead weeds resistant to fire.

Discussing various chemical and mechanical means of controlling poison ivy, L. W. Kephart, senior agronomist, noxious weed investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, says that many kinds of plants are injured by ammonium sulphamate, the basic chemical in Du

Pont weed killer, but that poison ivy seems to be particularly sensitive to it.

"Some plants, including poison ivy, are more severely injured than others, but leaves of all plants are likely to be damaged by the solution," he says. "Fortunately, poison ivy often grows in such manner that the leaves stand apart from adjacent plants, and it is possible to confine the spray largely to those leaves."

The spray solution is not injurious to the heavy bark of trees and large shrubs, and poison ivy clinging to them can be sprayed without danger to the tree.

Chemicals can be applied at any time when the poison ivy is in full leaf and before the plants start to go dormant.

Ammonium sulphamate, a salt-like substance, is dissolved in water at the rate of twelve ounces per gallon and sprayed on the leaves of the poison



PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

2244 N. Skidmore Court
Portland, Ore.

Our fruit tree seedlings for fall 1943 are all sold except some No. 2 and 3 apple, but if you want to be protected for your seedlings for fall 1944, please send your order in now while it is still time to provide for the necessary seeds for your requirements, so you will not be disappointed as many are this year. We cannot give you definite prices now for fall of 1944, but our prices will not be more than the prices that are set by the seedling growers for next July. Remember us if you need Norway and Schwedleri Maples, Cut L. W. Birch, European W. Birch, Chinese Elm and Paul's S. Hawthorn, in one and two-year-old trees. Very nice ones. Four boys from our family are overseas today, but my two oldest sons are with me growing seedlings for you, as well as 200 acres of vegetables, and believe me, it is hard work.

Your old friend,
John Holmason.

Headquarters for . . .

Fruit and Shade trees with vigorous roots and sturdy stems.

Flowering trees, Weeping trees.

Shrubs, Roses, Small fruits.

Catalogue on request

RICH & SONS NURSERY
Route 4 Hillsboro, Oregon

PYRACANTHA DUVALI

Pat. No. 346

A Striking Plant for Nursery Display

Write or call

MOUND NURSERIES

Route 2, Box 199, Ventura, Calif.

Telephone 5512

LEONARD COATES NURSERIES

Box 231, San Jose, Calif.

Telephone Santa Clara 600

ivy until they are wet, but not dripping. The amount needed varies directly with the density of the growth. Usually one gallon of spray solution will cover all the leaves in a square rod of dense poison ivy or two square rods of a scattered stand.

Within twenty-four hours the leaves begin to wilt, but the action is relatively slow. The leaves do not become wholly brown and brittle for about a week. Thereafter, they slowly dry and disintegrate. The dead stems remain standing for some time. Ordinarily, little regrowth occurs from either stems or roots, but a few weak sprouts may appear after three or four weeks. It is important that these be destroyed by respraying. A second spraying is usually necessary in any case to treat plants overlooked at the first application. While a third treatment is rarely necessary to kill the original plants, new plants may arise from seeds, and the area should be watched for several years, for strays.

The material should be stored in a dry place, since it readily absorbs moisture from the air. Spray equipment, especially if made of galvanized iron, to which it is particularly corrosive, should not be used for storing the chemical. The utensils should be thoroughly washed immediately after use. A common garden sprayer of the knapsack type which applies the solution as a fine spray rather than a fine, driving mist is satisfactory.

The Grasselli chemicals department of the Du Pont Co. advises that extensive field tests over a period of several years have disclosed the outstanding merit of Du Pont weed killer, containing ammonium sulphamate, for the control not only of poison ivy, but also of certain other weeds.

Three-fourths to one pound, dissolved in one gallon of water, is recommended for poison ivy, poison oak, chokecherry, wild blackberries and dewberries; one-half to three-fourths of a pound per gallon of water for ragweed, Russian thistle, gromwell and prickly lettuce, and one pound for honeysuckle and Canada thistle.

LEON C. CHRISTEN, Clifton, N. J., reports the following employees now in service: George Kovalik, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Walter Puzio, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Albin Obal, maritime training station, Hoffman Island, N. Y.; Matthew Soja, in the navy, and Henry Cuter, Emil Zyla, Robert Miller, Joseph Miller, Henry Hacker and Eugene Faust in the army.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE Avery H. Steinmetz PORTLAND, OREGON

Quality Stock

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED
EVERGREENS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
FRUIT TREES
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
VINES AND BULBS
PORTLAND ROSES

SHADE TREES.

A good assortment, 1-yr.
whips to 3-yr. branched.
Finest Quality — Prices Reasonable.
Carload shipments early
spring.
Our new catalog is now ready.

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A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees

Grown right and packed right.

Combination carloads to Eastern
distributing points will save you
on freight.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

MILTON—Since 1878—OREGON

OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and
Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs—Lindens—Flowering and Globe
Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and
Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon
Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Send us your Want List for Quotations.
Combination Carloads to Eastern
distributing points at minimum freight
cost.

OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have a complete line of shade and
flowering trees, both whips and heavier
branched stock.

Weeping and Upright Flowering
Cherries, Flowering Crabs,
Plums and Locusts, Norway,
Schwedler, and Wiers Maples,
Laburnum vossii—Oaks—Chinese
Elm—Mountain Ash—Birch—
Hawthorns.

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

California Field-grown

ROSEBUSHES

Dependable

Howard Rose Co.
HEMET, CALIFORNIA



ENGLISH ELM

(Ulmus Campestris)

Ground must be vacated next spring.
Block of finished shade trees, caliper
1½ to 2 and 2 to 2½-inch. Priced less
than production cost.

SWINK NURSERY CO.

Swink, Colo.



SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.

EVERGREENS — Propagators & Growers
141 S. E. 65th Avenue PORTLAND, ORE.

AS ALWAYS— OREGON'S BEST SOURCE of GOOD ROSES

But we are temporarily sold up now on
our field estimates. We will have additional
roses to offer after January 1, and
will have a list available after that date.

PETERSON & DERING, INC.

Wholesale Rose Growers
Scappoose, Oregon

New Books and Bulletins

MINERAL DEFICIENCIES.

Aid in recognizing deficiencies in the nutrition of plants is afforded by a book of 120 pages, "The Diagnosis of Mineral Deficiency in Plants by Visual Symptoms," by T. Wallace, of the University of Bristol agricultural and horticultural research station, in England, published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, in London, and available through the British Library of Information, New York, at \$2.75.

While primarily prepared for the use of technical advisers concerning crop production, progressive farmers and fruit growers, it is written and arranged so that it may be of use to all those interested in gardening. The most important feature of the book, occupying half its pages, is the reproduction of photographs in color to show the various deficiency symptoms as evidenced by important vegetable, fruit and field crops. These plates in color number 114.

The text covers nutrition of plants, soils' relation to the supply of minerals, method of determining deficiencies, visual symptoms and the use of the visual method of diagnosis. A bibliography is included.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE.

Efforts of the federal government toward preventing the expansion of the areas of infection of the Dutch elm disease are furthered by circular 677 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Dutch Elm Disease and Its Control," by James M. Walter, Curtis May and C. W. Collins. This 12-page circular, with a dozen illustrations, furnishes information whereby private owners of elms may adopt control measures for their protection.

Dutch elm disease control is also the subject of the latest 8-page issue of Scientific Tree Topics, from the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories, Stamford, Conn.

OILS FOR SAN JOSE SCALE.

The continuation of the investigation of the control of the San José scale on peach trees which were begun at Fort Valley, Ga., in 1922, are reported in technical bulletin 852, "Experiments with Oils and Lime-sulphur for the Control of the San José Scale on Peach Trees in the South," by Oliver I. Snapp and J. R.

Thomson, Jr., just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The bulletin gives the results obtained from 1929 to the close of the 1941-42 season.

The San José scale, a destructive pest of peach, apple, pear, plum and other deciduous fruit trees, is abundant in the south, where reproduction may be continuous throughout the year. The insect takes its nourishment by sucking the sap from the trees, which at first merely checks growth, but as the infestation increases, limbs are killed and finally the tree dies. Infested peach trees are usually killed in a few seasons or are so weakened as to be subject to attack by other pests. Lime-sulphur came into general use for the control of this insect about 1900 and was the most popular spray for use against scale insects until 1922, when oil sprays came to be considered more effective and thereafter largely supplanted it as an insecticide for the dormant spray.

Conclusions regarding various oils reported in the bulletin are to the effect that blended oil is just as effective as a straight-run oil for the control of the San José scale.

Scale control is greatly reduced if the oils have a volatility of five per cent or more. The reduction in control apparently starts with oils having a volatility about one per cent, although the reduction is slight until the volatility reaches five per cent.

Mineral oils having a viscosity of less than approximately 125 seconds, Saybolt, should not be used for the

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of Congress of August 24, 1912.
Of The American Nurseryman, published twice monthly, at Chicago, Ill., for October 1, 1943.

County of Cook, } ss.
State of Illinois, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared F. R. Kilner, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of The American Nurseryman, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers, are:
Name of— Post-office Address—

Publisher, American Nurseryman Publishing Co., 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Editor, F. R. Kilner.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. R. Kilner.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock.) None.

American Nurseryman Publishing Co.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: (If there are none, so state.) None.

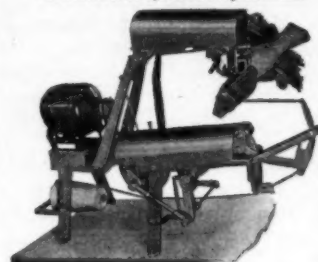
F. R. Kilner, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1943.

Naile E. Ryan, Notary Public.

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with FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER

For Bunch Vegetables,
Cut Flowers, Nursery Stock



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Milwaukee 6

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SUBSTITUTE
For BURLAP SQUARES
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A Trial Will Convince
Write for Sample
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AMERICAN-NATIONAL BAG & BURLAP CO.
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Original
"COTTONETTE"
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Save time, labor and twine in baling.
Sizes in stock from 12x12 ins. to 40x40 ins. Used by leading Nurseries. Write for prices.

"GIBRALTAR" Frost Covers
Pay for themselves. Ideal windbreaks and fuel savers. Long lasting. 6-1/3 ft. wide, price, 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00.

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WITH THIS STAMP

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Quickly*

This stamp has interchangeable type to change the size, grade and brand in a second. It SPEEDS YOUR MARKING 200%. Can be made to meet requirements of every state. Write for price and folder.

MASSACHUSETTS
MIN. SIZE 2 1/2 FANCY
Mass. Approved-Crate
GREENINGS
PACKED BY
R. D. MARCH
Shelburne Falls, Mass.

RIVET-O MFG. CO.
68 Orchard St., Orange, Mass.

WIRE

No. 8-9. Galv. soft, \$8.50 per 100-lb. coil.
No. 10. Galv. soft, \$8.75 per 100-lb. coil.
No. 8-9-10. Black, soft, \$9.50 per 100-lb. coil.
No. 12. Galv. soft, \$2.50 per 12-lb. stone.
No. 12. Black, soft, \$2.40 per 12-lb. stone.

BERGEN FLORIST SUPPLIES
251 Hudson St. Hackensack, N. J.

THE LAWN SEED MARKET IS BETTER THAN EVER



Your business will be better
For using this SERVICE

Satisfy clients with thick, deep-rooted, permanent turf. Solve puzzling turf problems by asking our Research Department to help develop mixtures. No obligation for our service. Based on studies at our four Trial Grounds.

GRASS SEED DIVISION
F. WOODRUFF AND SONS, INC.
MILFORD, CONN. - TOLEDO, OHIO

BELT'S BETTER GRASSES

For
Turf, Lawn, Airfields

THE BELT SEED COMPANY, INC.
Baltimore 2, Md.
A National Seed Service

Send for New Seed List.

A. B. C.

"Supreme" Quality
SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS
and
Growers' Accessories

AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO 7
31 W. 27th St., NEW YORK 1

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

HYPONEX is a complete plant food that will grow superior plants in soil, or even sand or water. Use HYPONEX for germination of seeds (helps to prevent damping-off). Cuttings (keeps them succulent until ready for transplanting). Transplanting (reduces shock and wilting), and for general feeding of flowers, vegetables, trees and lawns. Better root system. Greater substance in stems, larger flowers.

Buy from your jobber or send \$1.00 for 1-lb. sample (makes 100 gals.); dollar credited on first order for 1 case for resale or 10-lb. drum for own use.

Write jobber or direct to us for prices

HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
315 West 39th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

control of the San José scale in the south.

Emulsions of wood-tar oil are not effective against the scale.

Mineral oil emulsified with casein and ammonia is just as effective against the San José scale as mineral oil emulsified with potash-fish-oil soap. The emulsion made with casein is somewhat easier to prepare and a little cheaper than that made with potash-fish-oil soap.

The results of tests conducted during thirteen seasons show that there is an ample margin of safety to peach trees in the usual recommendation of three per cent lubricating-oil emulsion for the control of the San José scale, and furthermore there is no danger of cumulative injury to peach trees from the continued use of the three per cent emulsion when the applications are made approximately one year apart. A six per cent oil emulsion can be used annually on peach trees without danger of cumulative injury other than the possibility of a slight retarding of the blooming period. Therefore, two applications of a three per cent oil spray during the same dormant season appears to be a safe procedure in cases in which the extent of the infestation demands a second treatment.

Three per cent lubricating-oil emulsion is somewhat more effective than lime-sulphur, 1 to 7, for the control of the San José scale, but the latter material proved to be a better insecticide for scale control than it has been given credit for during recent years. The apparent control of the San José scale with lime-sulphur increases between the first and sixth months after the spraying, and one month after spraying is entirely too soon to determine its efficacy as an insecticide for the control of that insect. The final count to determine the results from lime-sulphur should not be made until six months after the insecticide is applied.

Liquid lime-sulphur apparently caused sterility of the matured female scales in the winter of 1935-36. The results of the experiments indicate that lime-sulphur prevents scale crawlers from settling as long as there is sufficient residue on the trees. The residue begins to weather off within three to four months after the spraying, and it is practically all gone by the end of eight months.

K. J. BRADEN suggests that the name of the Braden Nursery, South Windham, Me., be removed from mailing lists because it has been closed for the duration. The former address of the Braden Nursery was Peru, N. Y.

1943 Crop California Lovell

PEACH PITS

About 4500 seeds to bushel.
Sacked in 100-lb. bags. Samples on request. Terms, cash. Seeds are scarce, so order now.
F.O.B. Stephenville.

No. Bu.	Per Bu.
1 to 9.....	\$2.75
10 to 24.....	2.50
25 to 99.....	2.35
100 or over.....	2.25

Wire, Phone or Write.

WOLFE NURSERY

Stephenville, Texas

MYROBALAN SEED LOVELL PEACH PITS

Nation's Leading Source
Write today for quotations.

California
NURSERY COMPANY
Niles, California

LOVELL PEACH PITS

THE
Howard-
Hickory
Company

Hickory, N. C.

PEACH PITS

Our Pits Compare Favorably
With the Best

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
HOGANSVILLE, GEORGIA

North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub and Wild Flower seeds. Wholesale crude botanicals.

E. C. MORAN Stanford, Mont.

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of Plant Names

64 pages, 3000 names, 25¢ per copy
American Nurseryman Chicago

DAHLIA SITUATION.

Probably the total acreage in dahlia plantings this year is not over half what it was last year, states E. R. Ryno, of Wayland Dahlia Gardens, Wayland, Mich., in his sales bulletin just issued, called "Dig and Dung." He explains: "Most of the smaller growers have discontinued their plantings almost entirely, cut flower growers in most parts of the country have greatly decreased their plantings and purely commercial root growers like ourselves have in many cases cut down their dahlia planting to make room for essential food crops. Fortunately we had plenty of land so we could give up one of our entire farms to feed and seed crops and still increase our dahlia planting a little over last year. We put out over fifty acres of our Leighton farm, planting approximately 900,000 roots. This should give us ample crop to take care of our regular customers, but we can-

not expect any surplus to meet the requirements of jobbers and others who have usually looked to the cut flower growers and smaller growers for their supplies. The demands of such buyers, while not exacting as to variety, run into millions of roots every year and their inability to obtain their requirements will reflect itself chiefly in a shortage of dahlia roots on the counters of the chain stores.

"Dahlia plants are looking very good at this writing (September 1), but we have not had the rain we had last year and probably roots will not be quite so large as they were last year, although they should be better than in 1941. We start digging October 1 and if we have a normal amount of rainfall in September and not too early frost, roots should make considerable growth between now and harvest time, in which case they should run above the average size.

"Harvesting and processing dahlias require considerable hand work—probably as much as or more than any other similar crop. Both digging and dividing clumps are done almost entirely by hand, and while much of this can be done by women and older men, yet even such help is becoming scarcer every day. This labor situation might seriously affect our operations between now and next spring and cannot safely be counted on by anyone."

Prices have been advanced by this grower, aside from items in short crop, only on the popular and older varieties of dahlias, which previously were offered below the general run of the market at 3 and 3½ cents each and are now 4 cents.

Most of the tons of paper, paper boxes and fiber cartons used by this firm in supplying the catalogue and store trade are on hand, but the shortage of fiber cartons makes orders in bulk desirable this season.

JOHN VAUGHAN NEW HEAD.

John Vaughan, who has been manager of the New York establishment of Vaughan's Seed Store, has been elected president of the company, succeeding his father, Leonard H. Vaughan, who died September 11. Mr. Vaughan's office will be at the firm's Chicago headquarters.

Other officers of the firm elected are as follows: Carl Cropp, vice-president; Carl Cropp, Jr., secretary; Roger Vaughan, treasurer; Gager Vaughan, assistant treasurer, and Leonard Vaughan, Jr., assistant secretary.

Charles Keegan is the new man-

ager of the New York branch. Mr. Keegan, who has been in charge of vegetable seed activities, has been with the firm for many years.

MAY USE WAR PRISONERS.

Through the assistance of the county agricultural agent of Beaumont, Tex., arrangements have been made to locate a camp of German prisoners in the city in October, who will furnish labor to the rice farmers and other farmers of the county. W. C. Griffing, whose nursery is located in the midst of rice farms, has requested a group of these laborers for common work. This, he feels, is just another hope of relieving the acute shortage of farm labor in the area, and other nurserymen may be able to make use of similar workers.

POSTAL zone numbers should be included when addressing packages by express, in addition to the street name and number. There are about 150 cities where this zone system now is in effect.

AN EXTRA SALESMAN

How would you like to put on an extra salesman during the busy period in autumn or spring, without the task of searching for a man qualified for the job or the expense of maintaining him on the payroll at other times?

You can do it by using the advertising columns of the American Nurseryman to carry your offers of surplus stock, quote your prices and bring in the orders.

Try it this fall—now!

American Nurseryman
343 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR BEST RESULTS
USE THE
EFFECTIVE FUMIGANT
Dow

METHYL BROMIDE
FOR NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted
and For Sale advertisements.

\$2.25 per inch, each insertion.

HELP WANTED

Man capable of propagating nursery stock in greenhouse, coldframes and hotbeds. Large wholesale nursery. Good opportunity.

Address No. 274, care American Nurseryman, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE

Complete general nursery, retail. Large glass house filled with begonias, ferns and all kinds of potted plants. Lots of lath, camellias, gardenias and fancy shrubbery, fruit and shade trees. 3½ acres, office and living quarters. Large territory. Price, \$10,000.

PELLEY'S GREENHOUSE
Vista, Calif.

FOR SALE

Nursery and florists' business in California; business established August 1, 1910; owner wishes to retire; is willing to sacrifice his business for less than wholesale inventory; will rent one acre with greenhouse, lath house, two-story shop and garage, reasonable; or will sell land and buildings if desired; member of F. T. D. Address No. 272, American Nurseryman.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line, 20 cents,
per insertion.

Let these little liners move
your stock easily and cheaply.

EVERGREENS—Specimens

BOXWOODS

May be successfully transplanted through the fall.
BUXUS sempervirens (standard Boxwood),
transplanted, puddled roots:

	Per 100	Per 1000
4-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	\$10.00	\$90.00
5-yr., 8 to 10 ins.	16.00	150.00
6-yr., 10 to 12 ins.	25.00	235.00
7-yr., 12 to 15 ins.	45.00
15 to 18-in. Specimens—Balled and Burlapped:	Per 10	Per 100
	\$5.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 ins., Balled and Burlapped:	Per 10	Per 100
	\$15.00	\$125.00

	Per 100	Per 1000
Suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood):	Per 100	Per 1000
4-yr., 4 to 6 ins.	\$12.00	\$100.00
5-yr., 6 to 8 ins.	20.00
15 to 18 ins. B&B. Specimen Suffruticosa		
plants each, \$2.75; per 10, \$25.00.		

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

12 to 15 ins.	\$1.00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.75
15 to 18 ins.	1.50	2½ to 3 ft.	3.75
18 to 24 ins.	2.00	3 to 3½ ft.	5.00

and larger.
BAGATLE NURSERY,
Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

EUONYMUS VEGETUS. 18 to 24 ins., very heavy, \$7.50 per 10, \$65.00 per 100. 2 to 2½ ft., very heavy, \$10.00 per 10, \$80.00 per 100. 2½ to 3 ft., very heavy, \$15.00 per 10, \$140.00 per 100. "B" Cert.

CORLISS BROS., INC., Ipswich, Mass.

PYRAMIDALIS ARBORVITAE B&B. Transplanted and well sheared. 2½ to 3 ft., \$18.50 per 10, \$155.00 per 100. 3 to 4 ft., \$22.50 per 10, \$200.00 per 100. "B" Cert.

CORLISS BROS., INC., Ipswich, Mass.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS.

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND APPLE TREES.
Transplanted several times. Send for this list of oversize stock at money-saving prices.

CORLISS BROS., INC., Ipswich, Mass.

TAXUS HICKSI B&B. Well sheared, compact. 18 to 24 ins., \$20.00 per 10, \$175.00 per 100. 2 to 2½ ft., \$27.50 per 10, \$250.00 per 100. "B" Cert.

CORLISS BROS., INC., Ipswich, Mass.

LARGE STOCK OF SPECIMEN EVERGREENS.

Special prices on leading varieties.

Write for wholesale list.

HENRY NURSERIES, HENRY, ILL.

HARDY PLANTS

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, FIELD-GROWN.

Physostegia Virginiana, Achilles The Pearl, Veronica Longifolia, Coreopsis Mayfield Giants, Myosotis Blue Compacta, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100. Write for trade list.

MONTARAY GARDENS,

917 Whittlesley, St. Joseph, Mich.

IRISES. One each of 100 varieties labeled, including Naronda, Roxy Wings, Beowulf, Indian Hills, Golden Hind and many other new and choice varieties all for \$7.50. 100 Grape Hyacinths blooming size for \$2.00. Lupine seed (Russell's), 75c per oz., \$10.00 per lb.

SMITH GARDENS, Clarkston, Wash.

PACHYSANDRA

2½-in. pots, \$60.00 per 1000.

NICK'S NURSERY, Anchorage, Ky.

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties. Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

LINING-OUT STOCK

LINING-OUT STOCK.

We have them. You may need some. Look over our list carefully if you have received one; if not, send for one. We have a splendid stock of Oak seedlings in 10 different varieties, also a nice stock of Berberis Thunbergi, and a good many items of unusual interest not very plentiful. Orders are coming in rapidly and we advise your getting next to our list soon. Nurserymen will be handicapped this fall by shortage of labor and material and if we get our stock out on time we must have the orders as early as possible.

ATLANTIC NURSERIES, INC., Berlin, Md.

SEEDS

NEMATODE-RESISTANT PEACH SEED.

U.S.D.A. Introductions from India and China.
Shaili and Yunnan 55885 and 55886. Harvesting now completed and orders being filled.

KIRKMAN NURSERIES,

P. O. Box 809,

Tracy, Cal.

SEEDS OFFERED

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Rosa Canina (dog briar).....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 80.00
Pear, domestic	2.00	18.00	160.00
Quince Oblonga	2.00	18.00	160.00
Dogwood, pink	1.00	9.00	80.00
Canadian Hemlock	5.00	45.00	400.00
Cornus Canadensis	2.00	18.00	160.00

Many other varieties of seeds in smaller quantities.
J. H. BUSE,
Seedling Grower, Leamington, Ont., Canada

SHRUBS AND TREES

TREES AND SHRUBS.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Barberry Thunbergi, 24 to 30 ins.	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
(3-yr. field-grown), 30 to 36 ins.	15.00	150.00
Ruddeia Charming, 2 to 3 ft.	12.00	100.00
Dogwood, White-flowering, 5 to 6 ft.	75.00
Euonymus Americanus, 3 to 4 ft.	30.00
Euonymus Americanus, 4 to 5 ft.	40.00
Euonymus Europaeus, 3 to 6 ft.	50.00	\$50.00
Forsythia Spectabilis, 18 to 24 ins.	10.00	80.00
Forsythia Spectabilis, 3 to 4 ft.	15.00	120.00
Forsythia Suspensa, 3 to 4 ft.	17.50	125.00
Forsythia Suspensa, 4 to 5 ft.	20.00	150.00
Hamamelis Vernalis, 2 to 3 ft.	20.00	175.00
(Winter-flowering Witch Hazel), 3 to 4 ft.	25.00	200.00
Lilac, common, 18 to 24 ins.	20.00	175.00
(White and Purple), 24 to 30 ins.	25.00	200.00
Lonicera Tatarica Rubra, 12 to 18 ins.	8.00	75.00
Lonicera Tatarica Rubra, 18 to 24 ins.	10.00	85.00
Lonicera Fragrantissima, 3 to 4 ft.	20.00	180.00
Prunus Tomentosa, 2 to 3 ft.	15.00	125.00
(Nanking Cherry), 3 to 4 ft.	17.50	150.00
Shepherdia Argentea (Buffalo Berry), 4 to 5 ft.	15.00	125.00
Sycamore, American, 8 to 10 ft.	75.00
Tamarix Hispanica, 3 to 4 ft.	15.00	100.00
Viburnum Americanum, Var. Wentworth, 3 to 4 ft.	25.00
Viburnum Tomentosum, 3 to 4 ft.	20.00	175.00

HARDY ORNAMENTAL VINES.

Bittersweet, Oriental, 3-yr. field-grown, 12.00 100.00

Clematis Paniculata, 1-yr. field-grown, 12.00 100.00

Euonymus Carrierei, 1-yr. field-grown, 10.00 75.00

Euonymus Coloratus, 1-yr. field-grown, 10.00 65.00

2-yr. field-grown, 15.00 120.00

3-yr. field-grown, 20.00 175.00

Hall's Honeysuckle, 2-yr. field-grown, 10.00 80.00

LINING-OUT STOCK.

Barberry Thunbergi, 2-yr. S., 12 to 15 ins. 1.50 12.00

15 to 18 ins. 2.00 15.00

Minor (Dwarf Box Barberry), 12 to 15 ins. 6.00 50.00

Boxwood, Hardy Df., 10 to 12 ins. 12.00 80.00

Hvy. 12 to 15 ins. 16.00 100.00

Cornus Mas, 2 to 3 ft. 10.00 75.00

Hamamelis Vernalis, 2-yr. S. (Winter Fl. Witch Hazel), 12 to 15 ins. 6.00 50.00

15 to 18 ins. 9.00 75.00

Lonicera Maximowiczii (Triple Red Honeysuckle), 2 to 3 ft. 5.00 40.00

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS,
New Carlisle, Ohio.

Peach pits, \$2.50 per bu. Peach trees, leading varieties, \$5.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1000. Plum, Apricot, \$10.00 per 100; \$95.00 per 1000. Concord Grape, 2-yr., \$7.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 1000. Lining-out Water Oaks, \$25.00 per 1000. Black Walnut trees, \$15.00 per 100.

Riverdale Nurseries, Riverdale, Ga.

Early-bearing bud-out budded and grafted papershell Pecan trees, Peach, Pears, Figs, Grapes, Plums, Apples, Strawberries, Youngberries, Boysenberries. New Crop Pecan Nuts. Catalogue free.

BASS PECAN CO., Lumberton, Mississippi.

EUONYMUS ALATUS COMPACTUS. 2 to 2½ ft., heavy, \$10.00 per 10, \$90.00 per 100. 2½ to 3 ft., heavy, \$15.00 per 10, \$140.00 per 100. "B" Cert. CORLISS BROS., INC., Ipswich, Mass.

MAGNOLIA Soulangiana Purpurea, 3 to 4 ft., heavy specimen plants. B&B, each \$3.00; per 10, \$25.00; 4 to 5 ft., each \$4.00; per 10, \$37.50. WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. A fine block of 500, 5 to 6 and 6 to 7 ft. Given space. Nursery-grown.

C. A. MAUZY & SON, Columbus, Ind.

LILACS

Our collection contains 90 per cent of the list published by the Association of Botanical Gardeners as "the very finest."

1-yr.-old	\$0.25
1½ to 2 ft.50
2 to 3 ft.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.75

(Bushy plants.)
BAGATLE NURSERY,
Huntington Station, L. I., N. Y.

DOGWOOD Pink Flowering, 3 to 4 ft., B&B, \$16.00 per 10; \$150.00 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., at \$20.00 per 10, \$180.00 per 100. Less 20% dug without B&B.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES INC.,
Waynesboro, Va.

WANTED

WANTED.

Wholesale Quotations on Following Stock.

Sweet and Sour Cherry, one and two-yr., all grades. Standard Pear, one and two-yr., all grades. European and Japanese Plum, one and two-yr., all grades. Budded Peach and Apricot, one-yr., all grades. Small Fruit Plants of all kinds.

In quoting state approximate quantities available in each variety and grade.

Address No. 278, care American Nurseryman, 348 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED.

200 lbs. Apple seed (state variety).
25 lbs. Rosa Multiflora, thornless.
50 lbs. Acer Platanoides and also other varieties of Acer.
5 lbs. Cydonia Japonica.
25 lbs. Ulmus Pumila.
100 lbs. Crataegus Oxyacantha.
And further smaller lots of tree seeds, shrub seeds, evergreen seeds. J. H. BUSE, Seedling Grower, Leamington, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—Ilgenfruits opening planting plow. Kindly quote price and advise condition of this equipment.

HOLTEN & HUNKEL CO.,
797 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 1, Wis.

WANTED

30,000 Washington Asparagus, 2-year-old, and 30,000 Washington Asparagus, 1-year-old.
SHERMAN NURSERY CO.,
Charles City, Ia.

WANTED Clean seed of Clematis Paniculata, 1943 harvest. Advise quantity and price. Address No. 271, care American Nurseryman, 348 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Drilling and tapping machine for sprinkler system. Quantity of sprinkler heads, two brass hand-turning unions, 100 feet pipe drilled and tapped. \$50 for lot.

WONDERLAND NURSERIES, Ellersong, Va.

SUPPLIES

LEAF MOLD

Screened hardwood leaf mold, good quality, fall special, 2-bu. sack, \$1.00; 1 ton, \$16.50; return sacks, \$14.50 per ton; 6 tons, \$90.00; 50-ton car, \$11.50 per ton, loose. F. O. B. Stover, Mo. Don't have your plantings delayed; order your spring needs now.

R. BLACKMAN, Stover, Mo.

GIBRALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Most economical, long lasting, also ideal for wind-breaks. 6½ ft. wide, price, 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock. Write for prices. NEW AMSTERDAM CO., 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

WANTED

Items of stock which you cannot obtain from your usual sources of supply may be available in an unsuspected place.

You can easily and cheaply find out by placing an advertisement under the "Wanted" heading in the Classified ads, where it will reach several thousand growers of nursery stock.

BOOKS

for Nurserymen

Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalogue

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.00. Cash with order.

Made to Order

Catalogues, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

A. B. MORSE COMPANY
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

PROTECT TREES AND SHRUBS AGAINST RABBITS

with **COPPER SOAP**
rodent repellent

Easily applied, economical, effective. One application lasts entire season. **YOUR NURSERYMAN OR SEED DEALER HAS IT.** Write for detailed literature.

CASTLE CHEMICAL CO.
Castle Rock, Minn.

DANDUX CANVAS PRODUCTS

Built to strict quality standards, of finer materials. Dandux Canvas Products have earned recognition and preference over the past quarter century in all fields. For your requirements of Canvas Covers, Bags, Tarpsaulins; in fact, anything made of Canvas, consult our nearest office.

C. R. DANIELS, INC.

Manufacturers of Everything of Canvas
Boston Buffalo Chicago
Cincinnati Cleveland Dallas
Detroit Los Angeles Newark
New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh
Milwaukee Minneapolis Alberton, Md.

Write for **FREE Catalog!**



Nursery Spades, Knives and Pruning Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies, Tree Surgery and Lawn Equipment.

96 page catalogue free—write,

A. M. LEONARD & SON
Piquette, Ohio

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

Pfc. John Douglas, son of Joe Douglas, of the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., is stationed at Camp Rucker, in Alabama.

The P. D. Wilkins Nursery, Roswell, N. M., was purchased recently by Roy Green, who has changed the name to Green Valley Nursery.

Margaret Knerr has purchased Martin's Flowers & Gifts, Manhattan, Kan., and will continue to operate the establishment under that name. Nursery stock is handled as well as flowers and gifts.

The Kansas Landscape & Nursery Co., Salina, was low bidder on a roadside improvement project in Dickinson county, Kansas, in a letting held recently.

George Holsinger, Holsinger Nurseries, Kansas City, Kan., and Mrs. Holsinger spent most of the summer visiting their daughter in California.

Lorraine Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Williams, Williams & Harvey Nurseries, Kansas City, Mo., was married August 25 to Henry Stanford, who is in the insurance business. Many visitors to Kansas City during the national convention in July, 1942, will remember Lorraine, who ably assisted her mother in acting as hostess.

Virgil Spotts, formerly employed by the Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kan., has enlisted in the navy and is now stationed at Farragut, Idaho.

E. Asjes entertained the Kansas City Association of Nurserymen at his home, September 14. A barbecue was held on the lawn, and afterward a business meeting took place in the home. Fourteen members were present.

REFLECTS FRUIT DEMAND.

Reflecting the current public demand for all plants producing food, a statement accompanying the autumn trade price list of Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia., reads:

While we are listing all leading lines of fruit trees, we actually are sold very closely on everything with the exception of apple and peach. We still have a fair surplus of these two items. We also are sold down to just a very small surplus on small fruits with the exception of currants and grapes. We still have a fair assortment of these two items and can furnish some other small fruits.

We dislike to make this statement to our prospective customers, but a big business was placed here earlier and reduced our surpluses in some things materially. We have a good assortment of forest tree seedlings, ornamentals, shade trees, evergreens and a fair surplus of roses in the two upper grades.

HOW ARE YOU FIXED FOR Twine?

A most important question to Nurserymen. Write, wire, phone, or come to Twine Headquarters for

CARPENTER Nursery Twine

Jute Twine available on Agricultural Certification. Other materials for tying also to be had.



WOULD YOU KNOW
A "TIMBER-HITCH"
KNOT?

OR A
"FISHERMAN'S
BEND?"

ASK FOR FREE BOOKLET

"Knots Sailors Use"
Tells how to make these knots and scores of others. Pictures.

Twine Details and Prices
will come with the booklet. No obligation. Write

GEO. B. CARPENTER & Co.
440 N. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

THE
**BENJAMIN CHASE
COMPANY**
DERRY, N. H.

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